

THE STRIKE SITUATION TAKING ON UGLY PHASE

Two Men Brutally Assaulted in the Cripple Creek District--One of the Victims Likely to Die From His Injuries.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Sept. 1.—The situation in the district today has developed a very ugly phase.

Two men have been assaulted and one of them probably fatally injured. There is an undercurrent of bitter feeling and further trouble of serious nature is expected at any time.

Justice Hawkins Assaulted.
The first act of violence that has occurred in the whole labor trouble was at Altman this afternoon when some unknown person assaulted Justice of the Peace J. T. Hawkins of Anaconda.

Hawkins knocked down and severely and brutally beaten, being left to get to his home as best he could. Although badly battered he soon recovered sufficiently to proceed.

When seen this afternoon he had little to say about the matter further than that the parties were unknown to him and he knew of no reason why such a brutal assault should be made. He said he was following his duties as an officer of the Cripple Creek mine.

The first he knew of the approach of anyone was when he was knocked down. He sustained an ugly wound on the back of the head which he received by striking a large rock, when he was knocked to the ground. His face is also badly bruised from the blows given him.

When he regained his senses he accosted another man and asked him who it was that had assaulted him. He was answered by the fellow, "I know who it is, but I will not tell you. If it had been me I would have given it to you worse."

A warrant was immediately sworn out for this man's arrest as his name was afterwards learned, but it will not be served out for publication until after he is apprehended.

Two guards at the El Paso mine, charged with carrying concealed weapons, were tried before Justice Hawkins a few days ago. He released one and fined the other \$25.

Reward for Conviction.
The following notice was issued tonight by the executive committee of the Mine Owners association:

"REWARD.
"We hereby offer the following rewards: Three hundred dollars for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who committed an assault upon J. T. Hawkins at Altman in this district Tuesday, September 1, 1903.

Two thousand, five hundred dollars for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who fired the shot at the Sunset-Eclipse shaft house on the night of August 29, 1903."

An additional reward of \$1,500, \$1,000 by the Mine Owners association and \$500 by the Golden Cycle company, will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed an assault upon J. T. Stewart, at the Independence tonight.

Non-Union Miner Shot.
At 9:30 this evening five masked men entered the home of Thomas Stewart, a non-union miner, dragged him from the house a short distance and beat him with a gun and fired point blank at the miner while he was lying on the ground before him. The ball entered the right lung and went through the body.

Stewart was employed as a carpenter, and was one of the men met early this morning who refused to return to his home when the union committee asked him to do so.

Stewart was found by neighbors who heard the shot and was removed to the hospital where he now lies in a precarious condition. There is little hope for his recovery. He is a married man, with a wife and several children, and resided near the Independence depot of the F. & C. C. company.

No clue as to the assailants can be gained at this time, although every possible officer of the entire city's force is now at work.

Gun Play at Golden Cycle.
At the Golden Cycle building carpenters are at work today building a bunk house. Union pickets were on the hill early, using all persuasion possible to keep the men from work.

One of the carpenters named McDonald, refused to listen when the pickets were told to get away, and a second later he was accosted by another man, who said: "You won't go by me without stopping."

He took hold of the lapel of McDonald's coat and stuck a large gun in his face. McDonald was driven away from his way to the mine and took no notice of the assault.

Work Resumed on Ajax.
Another important step toward general resumption of operations throughout the district was taken this morning when work was begun on the Ajax property. It was taken as an indication of the mine owners to open their properties as soon as can conveniently be done.

The management of the Ajax has been in close harmony with the Mine Owners association during the whole strike and it is reasonable to suppose that this move is by the sanction of the association.

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association. It is reported that between 40 and 50 men began work on the property today. However, a steady string of cars carrying rocks were unloaded over the enormous dump which is good evidence that something is going on below. It is understood that the miners went to work under the same conditions that have prevailed in the camp since 1894.

No information could be gained at the property as to whether or not every-thing was running smoothly without pickets or guards of any kind. The executive committee of the union men claim that the men are simply constructing a pipe line to the pumps and the men who were seen this morning wheeling out dirt were employed in connection with this work, and claiming that all men working on the Ajax are there up to this time at the sanction of the union.

New Union Movement.
The movement for a new union independent of the Western Federation of Miners is being carried on very secretly as yet, but it is reported that the movement is favorably considered by many of the miners in the district, they holding the theory that they have no legal grievance and that men who have wives and children to support and desirous to work should not be forced to remain idle in obedience to the demands of the Western Federation if they can affiliate with some other regularly organized body which will not require such a hardship.

Grocers Ignore Boycott.
The grocers association of the district last night issued a manifesto which declared that they would sell provisions to whom they pleased regardless of the boycott. The meeting was called on account of their being notified that all companies who sold goods to unfair companies in the district would be boycotted. In the manifesto sent out by the grocers the union officials are themselves accused of being unfair as they are keeping union clerks out of employment by establishing stores in the district and employing miners as clerks.

The Eagle sampler, which was in operation yesterday, ran out of ore, so did not work today although the men were all at the sampler early this morning ready to go to work. Upon inspection today at the mill it was found that the electric light wires had been cut some distance above the mill but they were repaired this afternoon.

The district union executive committee tonight issued a statement declaring that the strike is progressing satisfactorily to the committee and that reports of resumption of work at various properties are only wild rumors designed for effect.

It is reported in the miners official paper this morning that T. F. Fitzgerald, superintendent of the Portland, had resigned his duties today and would be succeeded by Mr. Frank Small. Mr. Fitzgerald tonight flitted denied any such move, saying that he was going away tomorrow to Mexico for a month, but that he expected to return to the Portland as the superintendent.

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Following the declaration made some time ago that unless an 8-hour day was granted by September 1 a strike would ensue, about 200 coal miners in the Trinidad district went out today. These men were employed by the Primrose Coal company, the Majestic and Rugby mines of the Continental Fuel company and the Hastings mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

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ATTEMPT TO BLOCK A SCHEME OF TOM JOHNSON.

Quo Warranto Case Filed in Effort to Oust the Cleveland Election Board From Office.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 1.—Attorney General Sheets filed a quo warranto case in the supreme court today that attacks a section of the Longworth bond issuing act.

The primary object is to oust the election board from office. The Cleveland election board has called a special election under the Longworth act to approve the issue of \$1,600,000 of bonds for sundry city improvements, the election to be held next Monday.

The board is attacked on the ground that it is established under a special act not pertaining to all the cities of the state.

It is suspected that the real object of the litigation is to prevent Mayor Tom L. Johnson from proceeding with improvements in such numbers of employees will be engaged.

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REVOLUTION PROCLAIMED

Headed by Famous Macedonian Leaders.

NEWS OF HARD FIGHTING

REVOLUTIONISTS THREATEN TO RETALIATE ON TURKISH INHABITANTS FOR MASSES.

Sofia, Sept. 1.—The Macedonian revolutionists awaited the anniversary of the sultan's accession to proclaim the long anticipated general insurrection in northern Macedonia.

The proclamation was issued today, signed by all the members of the insurgent general staff.

The new outbreak is headed by the famous Macedonian leaders, General Zentcheff, president of the Macedonian committee, and Colonel Jankoff, who was wounded in the rising of 1902. Colonel Jankoff is directing the movement of the division.

News of severe fighting is still coming in. At the village of Armenel, after a day's fighting, the Turkish troops in the night massacred the entire population of 180 men and 200 women. The Turks have also massacred the inhabitants of the village of Celso.

It is said that the insurgent leader Greff, in a letter to Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector-general for Macedonia at Monastir, demanded that he prevent the barbarous acts of the Turkish soldiers and Bashibazouks otherwise the revolutionists would massacre all the Turkish inhabitants.

The insurgents have occupied the mountain pass of Gergels, on the main line from Salonica to Uskub, and Turkish troops have been sent there to dislodge them.

The town of Malkoternovo is reported to be in a state of anarchy, the Turks plundering the houses and committing unspeakable atrocities on the women.

Salonica, Sept. 1.—According to the latest Turkish official estimate about 1,500 Bulgarians were killed in the recent fighting at Simlora, Nevesaka and Klissura. The Turkish losses are not stated. This estimate does not include further losses in the Simlora district where fighting was renewed August 30 and continued until yesterday. It is reported that 550 Bulgarians were killed in this two days' battle.

Sofia, Sept. 1.—The revolutionary leader, left Salonica yesterday.

TURKISH VERSION
OF THE SHOOTING

HIGHLY INGENUOUS ORIENTAL
TALE OF THE ATTACK ON
MAGELSEN.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Chekhov Bey, the Turkish minister, has received from the minister of foreign affairs at Constantinople, a dispatch giving the Turkish version of the reported attempt on the life of United States Vice Consul Magelsen at Beirut.

It was dated August 30 and originally was sent to the minister's summer home at Sayville, Long Island. After declaring that the report of the assassination of Mr. Magelsen was absolutely false, it says that the pistol was fired by a man returning from a marriage feast, that the shot was fired in the air and that it happened just as Mr. Magelsen was passing in his carriage. This, the dispatch says, led the vice consul to believe that an attempt had been made against his life. The man who did the shooting already has been delivered to the judicial authorities.

Chekhov Bey's dispatch also asserts that order and tranquility prevail at Beirut.

The information contained in the cablegram has been furnished to United States Minister Leishman at Constantinople by the Turkish minister of foreign affairs and to Secretary Hay by the Turkish minister here.

CHICAGO'S NEW THEATER.
Chicago, Sept. 1.—W. S. Cleveland Amusement company has secured the Seventh Regiment armory at Wabash avenue and Hubbard street, and will build a \$1,000,000 in transforming it into a theater.

Shawneetown, Ill., Sept. 1.—A mob of 50 masked men went to the jail here early this morning and demanded that John Gallows, who over to John Griffin, colored, who was under arrest for an attempted assault on Mrs. Joseph Hobbs, white, near her own home. Griffin had been frightened away by the woman's screams and had been arrested at about 10 o'clock.

When the mob demanded that Gallows turn the negro over to them, Gallows armed himself and after reasoning with the men from the jail door, he warned them that any effort to force the jail would be at their own peril.

The mob, in spite of the jailer's words, made several ineffectual attempts to break down the jail doors, finally dispersing about daylight. Many of the colored people are taking sides with Griffin, though some of them have, in fear of a race riot, left town.

No trouble has followed the visit of the mob to the jail this morning, but preparations are making to take the negro to Carmi for safe keeping.

NEGRO EDUCATOR IN
LOUISIANA ASSASSINATED.

Was Fired Upon From a Cotton Field While He Was on the Highway--Speeches Criticized.

New Roads, La., Sept. 1.—Further particulars have been learned regarding the assassination of L. A. Planving, the negro educator, near Oscar, La., Sunday by unknown persons.

Planving was principal of the Point Coupee industrial college, an institution for the education of negroes. While on his way home Sunday night on the main road near False river, he was fired upon from a cotton field. The first shot struck his horse, which he was riding, and the second struck Planving in the back of the head penetrating his brain and causing instant death.

It is claimed that Planving had been making incendiary speeches to the negroes of the community, advising them not to work for or to have anything to do with white people, and it is believed that these alleged utterances had much to do with the assassination.

Booker T. Washington was to have visited this vicinity next month as the guest of Planving and deliver a series of lectures.

OLYMPIA WAS INJURED
DURING THE MANEUVERS.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A report from Rear Admiral Coghlan on the accident to the Olympia during the joint maneuvers, received at the navy department today from heart disease, superinduced by joy at his release.

San Juan, P. R., Sept. 1.—Jose Morero, a non-leprous patient, who was liberated from the leper colony as a result of the recent investigation, died today from heart disease, superinduced by joy at his release.

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LACK OF WIND PREVENTED EVEN START OF RACE.

Attempt Will Be Made Today to End the Series--Public Interest Has Almost Died Out.

New York, Sept. 1.—The third attempt to sail the third and probably final race of the series for the America's cup was a failure today. There was not wind enough even to make it worth while to send the yachts across the line. A small fleet of excursion boats, poorly patronized, and a few steam yachts, cruised the waters of Sandy Hook lightship and then waited hopelessly for a fair sailing breeze.

A heavy pall of haze and mist hung over the sea with a surface-like glass. An absolute calm was varied at intervals by faint drafts of wind from the southeast and southwest. The Reliance and Shamrock never dropped their tow lines, but with mainsails and club topsails set, rode in a ghostly fashion about and through the fog.

At 10:40 the tug Navigator signaled that the start would be postponed until later in the day. An excursion steamer pursued the Shamrock III, her band playing "Working of the Green," to relieve the monotony of the long wait.

Oliver Iselin impatiently paced the deck of the Reliance and Designer Pife was the center of a little group of waiters on the Shamrock III. There was no sign either of wind or lifting of the foggy haze when at 2:30 the Navigator asked the assent of the skippers to a postponement, and, securing it, signified that the race was off, and that another attempt to sail it would be made tomorrow.

RALPH YOUNG AND
MRS. GUERINGER WED

WERE MARRIED LAST EVENING
AND HAVE GONE ON THEIR
WEDDING TRIP.

The marriage of Mr. J. Ralph Young and Mrs. Mary Selby Gueringer took place last evening at 6 o'clock at Grace Episcopal church.

Only a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Benjamin Brewster. The announcement of the marriage will be a surprise to the many friends of the couple, as their engagement has been kept a secret.

The bride was attended by Miss Mac Spear of Wichita, Kan., as maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. F. L. Cox. The bride wore a train and gown of white cloth with a hat to match.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple left for the east, where they will make a short tour. On their return they will be at home at 1322 Colorado avenue.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Young are very well known here. Mr. Young having been secretary of the Dorsey Investment company for a number of years, until recently, when he established his own business.

EXPECTATION OF
MORE INDICMENTS

POSTAL MATTERS BEFORE THE
GRAND JURY LIKELY TO BE

THE OLD RELIABLE



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

TELEGRAPHIC SPARKS

Naples—Vesuvius is still in eruption today, but no damage is being done. Widewater, Va.—Prof. Manly stated today that the damage done to Prof. Langley's aerodrome in the storm last night. He said the inventor would remain down the river, indicating that with good weather conditions a launching will be attempted early next week.

Ogden, Utah.—The Southern Pacific officers have discovered evidence which goes to show that the wreck at Promontory, Thursday night, was the work of hoboes. The switch had been misplaced, running the train onto a blind siding. The object is thought to have been robbery.

Tien-tsin—It is learned that the Chinese desire to sell the New Chwang railroad. As a commercial speculation it is hopeless. In July the road earned \$60,000, while the mortgage interest alone amounted to nearly \$10,000 without counting the work expenses.

Columbus, Ind.—Five men on a gravel train and two on a freight train were seriously injured in a collision on the Pennsylvania railroad today. Conductor Lake and Fireman Greenlee of the freight were scalded and may die.

Marshalltown, Ia.—A tornado at Marshalltown last night did considerable damage. Barns were blown down, the timbers being carried two blocks distant. No one was hurt. Heavy hail stripped corn fields bald.

Newport, R. I.—In the tennis match for the championship of the United States, between H. L. Doherty, the English champion, and V. A. Lawrence, the American, Doherty won the first set, 6-0 points, 30-15.

Kingston, Jamaica.—Governor Hemmings has asked the Associated Press to publish the report that there has been an outbreak of bubonic plague in Jamaica, and says the health of the inhabitants is excellent.

Berlin.—A sergeant and six privates employed in the German army magazine near Metz have been arrested on the charge of selling to agents of a foreign power the secret of manufacturing a new bomb fuse.

San Francisco.—Martin Kellogg, president of the University of California, is dead, as a result of an operation performed several weeks ago to relieve a combination of stomach and liver troubles.

Shanghai.—Chinese reports from Peking assert that the banished Prince Tuan is there incognito and that he has had several secret interviews with the dowager empress while the emperor was asleep.

Hazard, Ky.—Lightning struck the court house and killed John J. Baker, standing in the doorway, and stunned six other men in the building. The court house was fired and practically consumed.

Middletown, N. Y.—Two trains on the Erie railroad collided near Turners today killing one unknown man and injuring a number of passengers. E. P. Hallenford of New York had an arm cut off.

Paris.—Former President Casimir Perier has written a letter denouncing all connection with the Humberts except in the matter of receiving a trifling contribution for political purposes.

New York.—A report received here says the British ship Charles R. Whitney, from Rouen for New York, is ashore near Execution Rocks in Long Island sound opposite New Rochelle.

Kingston, Jamaica.—It is announced that the United Fruit company will immediately replant the estates devastated by the recent hurricane, thus giving employment to thousands of people.

Peoria, Ill.—The Hotel Johnson at Tremont burned at 3 o'clock this morning. The guests and help were all rescued but with much difficulty. Loss, \$10,000, partially insured.

Paris.—Prof. Benj. D. Woodward, of Columbia university was married today in the American church in the Rue de Berri to Miss Gladys Van Rensselaer, the California singer.

Chicago.—Anthrax, dreaded by cattle owners, has been reported to the health department as having broken out on a stock farm near Chicago.

GREELEY TO REPORT ON WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

Washington, Aug. 30.—General A. W. Greeley, chief signal officer of the army, who has just returned to Washington from the international wireless telegraph conference at Berlin, will present a report on the subject to Secretary Hay on Tuesday. The report is considered of considerable scientific value, and probably will be made soon. The purpose of the conference, General Greeley said, was to formulate international rules for the control of wireless telegraphy.

FOUNDER OF DENVER SCHOOL SYSTEM DEAD.

Denver, Aug. 30.—Frederick Steinhilber, leading druggist and for many years very prominent in educational circles, died today of cholera morbus. He was from 1878 to 1899 president of the board of trustees of the State School of Mines, and has been called the founder of Denver's school system.

VESEVIVUS CONTINUES HER GRAND DISPLAY.

Rome, Aug. 30.—The eruption of Vesuvius continues in all its grandeur but without apparent danger. The lava is covering a larger area than at previous eruptions.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH WHICH CREW FACED LIKE HEROES

Lives of These Men Hung in the Balance While Runaway Train Plunged Through Tunnels and Dashed Around Curves.

Freight train No. 42, consisting of 16 loaded box cars, several heavily laden flat cars, an engine and a caboose belonging to the Colorado Midland road, crashed down the grade from Cascade to Colorado City yesterday morning and collided with a "dead" switch engine, which had been left standing on an open crossing. That no one was killed appears to be a miracle.

The mad run down the hill began east of tunnel No. 8, a short distance this side of Cascade. From there to Manitou the grade inclines at a degree known as 4 percent grade, and the curves are very sharp. Several tunnels and more than a dozen abrupt curves are to be encountered, and it is said by railroad men that this is the first time in the history of railroading that such a thing has occurred without a train jumping the track.

Jumped From Cab.
Engineer Frank Watts and Fireman James Brandenburg were in the cab of the engine when the air brakes were seriously injured. The air brakes were applied and both men jumped, only a moment before the train of cars was being hurled to what looked like certain death. William Brown, the conductor, and Brakenen Brown and Brakenen, who were in the caboose, were unable to jump in time to save themselves, and rode the swiftly-flying train to the time of the collision at Colorado City. They did not realize what was happening until the speed reached was such as to cause a leap from the train to result in death.

Clutching to the sides of the caboose and with their eyes sweeping the track ahead, the men hung on and prayed that the engine and cars would not leave the rails. Through tunnels, over bridges, and around curves, with dizzy precipices yawning beneath it, the train sped on down the mountain side. When Manitou was passed the train of cars was going at a rate of speed which must have exceeded 50 miles per hour, and persons who saw the runaway believed that the three men in the caboose were doomed to a pain death.

Remarkable Escape.
Cushions, bedding and other material, such as blankets, a few books which had been left in the caboose, were piled against the front end of the caboose, and when the final crash came and the men hurried from their places the cushions and bedding broke the force of the fall. The caboose, however, was not overturned, the force of the crash being spent in derailing the other cars. The "dead" switch engine was hurled more than 100 yards, and was piled up in a tangled mass near the Colorado Midland depot. Had it not been for the fact that the flying train had turned the slight curve onto the switch it is believed the engine would have been hurled high into the air, and the runaway engine only slightly damaged because of the speed at which it was traveling.

It is usually the case, according to railroad men, that the engine goes at the highest rate of speed is the one year's work under the brightest auspices.

FLUKE PREVENTED
CLOSE OF RACE.
New York, Aug. 31.—Again today the beautiful cup defender Reliance failed to register her third victory over Lip-ton's challenger because the wind died to nothing and the time limit of five and one-half hours expired before she could reach the finish line.

Her margin was approximately the same as last time. She was less than half a mile from the finish when the gun sounded. The Shamrock III was a faint blur on the horizon, fully two and a half miles astern.

The Reliance's failure to score was the most unexpected because her ultimate triumph is now conceded even by Sir Thomas himself, to be simply a formality. The superiority of the Herreshoff boat in any kind of weather is acknowledged by the victors.

Of both sides of the Atlantic, and today's fluke only prolongs the agony of the contest that has already been decided.

METHODIST CONFERENCE—NEW CHURCH DEDICATED.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Aug. 30.—Today was conference day among the Methodists of Denver. Not only were services held in connection with the meeting of the conference but one of the most beautiful houses of worship, belonging to the Methodist church in Denver, was formally dedicated. The services throughout the day were held at Christ church, beginning with the conference love feast conducted by Rev. J. H. Merritt at 9:30 a. m., and being concluded by the evening service at which Bishop Cranston preached and music was rendered by the grand chorus choir under the direction of Professor Charles DeLacy.

The dedication services of the church were held at the morning service. Special music, consisting of "Lift Up Your Heads," by Handel; "Send Out the Light," by Gounod, and the "Hallelujah Chorus" by Handel, were rendered by the chorus choir made up of the singers from the several Methodist churches of the city. The sermon was preached by Bishop Cranston after which the \$16,000 mortgage, which has been paid, was burned in the sight of the congregation and the church was dedicated by the bishop.

Rev. Dr. Warner, under whose direction the church was completed and through whose efforts the mortgage was raised to pay off the indebtedness, having completed his task in this city, tendered his resignation and will go to assume an important charge.

Christ church, sanctioned by the conference, has extended a call to Rev. David F. Howe of Springfield, Ill. The call and recommendation of the conference in the matter has been sent to Bishop Cranston and he will take up the matter tomorrow. At that time an announcement of the assignment of pastors to the several Colorado churches will be made. At 4 o'clock this afternoon memorial services for deceased members of the conference were held at Christ church. At 6 o'clock the ordination services of deacons and elders was conducted by Bishop Cranston.

Bright Outlook.
One thousand invitations have been issued for the formal opening of the college of music of the University of Denver, which takes place Tuesday evening. Elaborate arrangements have been made and the faculty of the school will be assisted in receiving the guests of the evening by a number of the leading citizens of Denver. The faculty of the college has been completed and the school will begin its

work under the brightest auspices.

Dairymen Get Even.
The dairymen of Denver propose to get even with the public for the crusade against them growing out of the use of formaldehyde in the milk supply. The dairymen have decided that if this ruling stands they will be forced to raise the price. Resolutions have been adopted by the Denver Dairy association making a decided raise in price. Today every dairymen in the city is charging an advanced price. Heretofore 16 quarts for \$1.00 has been the rule, while as a result of the crusade for purer milk Denver people hereafter will receive only one quart for the same price.

Larkie crowds have been in attendance at the camp meeting being held by the Holiness association at Argyle park today. The services were conducted by Andrew J. Hays, well-known evangelist of the organization. There are about 200 people camping at the park and the exercises were attended by thousands. The camp meeting will continue until Wednesday.

Superintendent Dietrich's Views.
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"I think it is an excellent thing," he said yesterday. "At first I was a little in doubt as to the advisability of such a home, but I am now convinced that too much of an attraction for persons unworthy of it and who might come here solely for the purpose of receiving its benefits. But since I have thought it over and have come to understand more clearly the provisions contained in that section of the will relating to the home, I can see where the Myron Stratton home will do great good."

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Has Personal Knowledge.
"And there are a great many cases,"

which is the least damaged when a collision occurs.

A force of men were at once put to work on the wreckage. The cars of ore were piled on both sides of the track, and the train, sliding down, others turned sideways, and others smashed into kindling. A few cars of fruit were on the train, and the fruit was scattered from Sixth street to the midland depot, tons of silver and lead bullion were in one car, and this was also scattered about.

Fixing Responsibility.
Superintendent Vining said last night that an investigation would be made by the company and an effort to learn who was responsible for the wreck. There was it is thought something wrong with the air brakes, and they will be inspected, although the condition of the train will not permit of a very careful examination. Everything is in such shape as to almost baffle any investigation which can result in laying the blame on any particular employee or employees.

The train was due in Colorado City Sunday night, but was late. At the time it took from the depot, the Engineer, Watts, it had just passed tunnel No. 8, and was not going at a rate of speed higher than usual. The loss which the company will sustain will reach almost \$25,000. Conductor Brown and Brakenen, who were in the caboose, were completely unnerved by the occurrence, and were unable yesterday to describe their sensations during their ride further than to say that they realized what was happening until the speed reached was such as to cause a leap from the train to result in death.

A Tramp Story.
In Colorado City yesterday afternoon it was said that a tramp had been stealing a ride on the train and was given the fearful experience of lying across the rails beneath the cars. Only three men were on the train when it took its fearful plunge.

The tracks were cleared last night enough to permit the resumption of traffic, and the valuable contents of the cars was being guarded until such time as they can be removed.

TRIAL ON CHARGE OF RIOTING IN DANVILLE.
Danville, Ill., Aug. 31.—The trial of 14 persons on charges of attempting to enter the jail building on the night of July 25 with intent to kill some of the inmates was begun in the circuit court today.

The defendants include Mrs. Bessie Dodge, the woman who was conspicuous in the rioting about the county jail. But seven jurors had been secured when court adjourned this evening.

Several of the defendants have been convicted during the past two weeks.

KILLED BY A FALL DOWN A MINE SHAFT.
Special to the Gazette.

Independence, Aug. 30.—William McClesney and Archie LaMontague, employed on block 8 of school section 16, located near Cameron under lease to the Lamont brothers, this afternoon fell from a ladder some 65 feet above the 450-foot level, instantly killing McClesney and injuring LaMontague so badly that it is believed his injuries may prove fatal.

The two miners who were working on the 450-foot level, started to climb up the swinging ladder to reach the level above, and when McClesney had reached a height of 66 feet and his partner 30 feet, the rope which was holding the ladder gave way, dropping the two men to the level below.

Other workmen heard the cries of the injured miner and rushing to the scene found their dead comrade and his partner in a precarious condition. They were immediately hoisted to the surface and doctors from Independence and Coroner Doran of Victor were summoned. The body of the dead man was moved to the morgue at Victor where it is being kept for a post mortem examination. After a thorough examination it was found that he was suffering from numerous cuts and bruises all over his head and body, and that he had internal injuries which may prove fatal.

McClesney was married about four months ago to a Goldfield girl, and leaves a wife and two children in this city. He was a carrier of the 1000 life insurance in the Workmen's club.

The coroner has not decided yet whether or not an inquest will be necessary.

STRATTON HOME PROJECT INDORSED

The fact that the citizens of Colorado Springs are looking forward to the time when the "Myron Stratton home" will be a reality, is shown by the interest that has been awakened in the project since the announcement of the Gazette's prize competition last Sunday.

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JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE IS AFTER MORMONISM.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—The innermost fortress of the Mormons at Salt Lake City is to be attacked next year by the legion of John Alexander Dowie. "Conversion to Zion City Tenets" will be the slogan of the Dowie battle array.

"The restoration hosts will assuredly crusade to Utah in 1904," said one of Dr. Dowie's associates yesterday. "From Chicago and the neighboring states we will move 3,000 or 4,000 strong. West Zion has many followers who will be expected to join the army."

Like the legion of Chicago and New York, Dr. Dowie, it is understood, believes Salt Lake City to be the worst of remaining wicked American cities. Salt Lake City's superlative badness, according to Dr. Dowie, is based not so much on the actual vice there holding sway, or on the number of crimes committed, but rather on the practice of Mormonism, which is particularly abhorrent to Zionists.

The expedition to Salt Lake City is only the beginning; it is nothing more than a first battle in a campaign. Kansas City and San Francisco have been charted as the scene of warfare in 1905. The rest of the cities of the continent which Dr. Dowie thinks in need of moral reform and regeneration have been listed, and will be attacked one by one and year by year in due order of their immorality. It is possible a foreign expedition to China will be arranged.

MEETING TO SETTLE BASEBALL MATTERS.
New York, Aug. 30.—A meeting of the National Association of Baseball clubs was held here today to settle the answer to the big leagues concerning the position the small leagues will take regarding the National agreement. The National league has been invited to sign.

The bone of contention is a membership on the national board. The minor leagues claim that they are the bone and sinew of baseball, have a larger following all over the country than the two major leagues, and therefore should be represented on the national board. The other two articles that do not suit the minor leagues are the drafting law and the method of paying for players drafted.

After the meeting Secretary Farrell gave out the following statement: "The meeting unanimously decided that it could not subscribe to the agreement presented at Buffalo and the National association committee was authorized to present the Buffalo agreement in amended form to the Buffalo commission."

"A resolution was adopted that it was the sense of the members present that we adhere to the terms of the Lucas resolution, and that the annual meeting of the association held last October."

The Lucas resolution provides that in the event of a joint invitation being extended to the National association to confer with the board of directors of the National and American leagues in the interest of a tripartite agreement, the national board of the National association should preserve to the National association the right of veto over any such agreement, and it was also resolved that the instructions were mandatory and compulsory.

Those present were M. H. Sexton and D. C. Packard of the Western league.

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THEVES MAKE BIG HAUL WOMAN LOSES DIAMONDS

Burglars Steal \$350 Worth of Silverware From Perkins Store—Hotel Guest Relieved of Money and Jewels to Value of Over \$400.

That an organized gang of thieves and burglars is operating in Colorado Springs is evident by reason of the many thefts which have taken place during the past few days.

More than a dozen police circles, and it is this which has led proprietors of downtown business houses to become uneasy regarding the safety of their places while they sleep.

Perkins' Store Burglarized.
The latest burglary reported was that of the Perkins Crockery company, which occurred between 8 and 10 o'clock Sunday night.

Stolen from Mr. Perkins, who, on entering his store Monday morning discovered that burglars had dropped through an outside transom window into the basement and from there into the store by means of a stairway.

Ed Perkins, his brother, who sleeps at the store, left the place at 8 o'clock Sunday night to eat his dinner. He returned two hours later and went to sleep. The burglars could have hardly entered without his knowledge while he was there, and it is this which causes Mr. Perkins to believe the robbery was committed while he was absent.

The burglars had been very discriminating in their tastes, and had broken several pieces which they suspected were of value. The police have secured no clue as to the identity of the thieves.

Diamonds and Cash.
Claude Harvey, night clerk at the Grand hotel, near the Grand depot, disappeared yesterday morning and with him is supposed to have gone two diamond rings worth \$300 and \$38 in cash, the property of Mrs. Margaret Haggerty of Kansas City. Mrs. Haggerty, who is on her return trip from Loomis, Wash., entrusted the diamonds and money in his care when she retired. Day Clerk Martin declares that his room also had been entered, but he has his valuables secreted under the bed. He believes Harvey searched the room before he left the house.

Harvey is believed to have left the building about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The case was reported to the police about 6 o'clock and they at once telephoned in all directions in the hope of having him arrested.

At 6 o'clock last night Harvey telephoned Clerk's hotel from telephone No. 112, Pueblo, asking if "Mr. Harvey" was in. His voice was recognized by Clerk Clark, and the police again notified. Chief Reynolds communicated with the chief of police at Pueblo asking if he could be arrested.

About 6:30 last night a dress case was stolen from the Denver & Rio Grande depot. The police were notified a short time afterward but, at a late hour, had not made any arrests. The case contained several suits of clothes and a number of valuable articles.

MAY FEDERATE WITH THE SPANISH WAR VETERANS.
Fourth Annual Convention of the Army of the Philippines Is in Session at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug. 31.—The fourth annual convention of the Army of the Philippines began today. The business sessions are held in the senate chambers of the state house.

This afternoon's session was devoted mainly to the organization of committees. General Irving Hale presided. There is a disposition to favor a federation with the Spanish War Veterans, not with the intention of losing the identity of the Army of the Philippines, but to preserve separate identities and yet be in a position to favor a national service.

The resolution committee which was appointed this afternoon, will have before it a resolution to establish a uniform ritual for the initiation of members of the organization.

It is broadly stated that General Hale can have the office of president again if he will accept it. Colonel Metcalf of Lawrence, Kan., is talked of as one of the vice presidents.

MRS. THOMPSON IS GRANTED A DIVORCE.
Anna M. Thompson was given a divorce from her husband, John S. Thompson, in the county court yesterday through the efforts of W. M. Swift, the same attorney who represented J. R. Van Duser in the prosecution against him, instituted by Thompson. The suit was filed in morning and the divorce was granted the afternoon. In her complaint, Mrs. Thompson alleged cruelty and the divorce was granted on that ground.

Just before the divorce was granted in the county court, Van Duser and Thompson were discharged in Justice Ruby's court, the attorneys holding that the evidence against either was not sufficient to warrant his conviction in the district court. The evidence showed that Thompson had been wronged by Van Duser, but it also showed that Van Duser was defending himself when he drew a pistol on his assailant.

When the case against Van Duser was resumed yesterday morning, Justice Ruby ruled that several letters addressed to Van Duser by Miss Thompson, were admissible as evidence. The letters showed the relations between Mrs. Thompson and the defendant. They had been taken from Van Duser's coat at the time of the cutting scrape.

DAMAGE SUIT FILED AGAINST THE PORTLAND.
Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 30.—A damage suit has been filed in the district court by Edward Kelly against the Portland Gold Mining company for \$20,000 damages and costs of suit. The complaint recites that on or about the first day of January, 1903, plaintiff was ordered to assist in the unloading of a large boiler from a flat car and while doing so, through the carelessness of the

The Gazette's Extraordinary Offer

\$200.00 IN PRIZES TO ITS READERS

First Prize	\$100
Second Prize	50
Third Prize	25
Fourth Prize	10
Three Prizes	5
Total	\$200

The Myron Stratton Home

WHAT SHOULD IT BE LIKE?

Write Out Your Views and Win a Prize!

This splendid philanthropy of the dead millionaire is destined to be one of Colorado Spring's crowning glories. Every citizen is interested in it.

To enable those who wish to compete to do so intelligently that part of the late W. S. Stratton's will relating to this bequest is herewith given:

Section 12 of the Last Will and Testament of Winfield Scott Stratton

I direct my said executors, after the full payment and satisfaction of all the several legacies and bequests hereinbefore given, devised and bequeathed to the several persons and institutions named herein and after the payment of all of the legal and just costs, charges and expenses arising from the collection, preservation, settlement and distribution of my estate, to pay over all the rest, residue and remainder of my said estate, of each and every kind and character and wheresoever situated, unto Dr. D. H. Rice, Moses Hallett and Tyson S. Dines, in trust, however, for the following purposes: All sums of money received by said trustees from my said executors shall be invested as speedily as possible in safe, interest-bearing securities which shall be selected by them with special care for the preservation without loss or depreciation of the principal sum so invested and for the securing of as large an income therefrom as may be consistent with the safety and preservation of the sums so invested.

After the payment of all legal and just costs and expenses connected with the execution of said trust, including suitable and just compensation to said trustees, to be allowed and approved by the district court of El Paso county, Colorado, I direct said trustees to pay over and deliver to the trustees of a corporation to be created and organized by me during my lifetime or by them after my decease, under the laws of the state of Colorado for charitable purposes only, the name of which shall be "The Myron Stratton Home," in memory of my father, all the property, moneys, credits, notes, bonds, mortgages and evidences of debt of every kind whatsoever remaining in their hands to be applied to the carrying out of the objects and purposes of such corporation as follows: The purpose for which this corporation shall be created and to which this bequest is devoted is and shall be the erection, furnishing and maintenance of a free home for poor persons who are without means of support and who are physically unable by reason of old age, youth, sickness or other infirmity to earn a livelihood and who are not by reason of disease, insanity, gross indelicacy or immorality unfit to associate with worthy persons of the condition in life above named. The inmates of said home shall be selected by the board of trustees of said corporation, first from poor persons of the condition above stated, who are actual residents of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, and second, from any poor persons of

the conditions above stated, who are at the time of their selection, actual residents of any other county in the state of Colorado, who shall be admitted thereto in the order of priority of their application up to the full capacity of said home to accommodate and provide for them without serious inconvenience to persons who shall at the time of their application be inmates of said home. A suitable sum, not exceeding the sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) out of this bequest shall be expended in purchasing suitable grounds and a site for said home within the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, and in erecting, furnishing and equipping the necessary buildings for the use of the inmates of said home and for the maintenance of careful supervision over the erection of said buildings and improvements and beautification of said grounds. All the balance and remainder of this bequest shall be kept carefully invested in good and safe interest-bearing securities, and all the proceeds or income derived from such investments shall be expended under the direction of the trustees, directors or managers of said corporation with the by-laws of said corporation, for the maintenance and support of said home and to the payment of all expenses of repairing, superintending and conducting the same, including suitable compensation to said trustees, all of which expenditures and disbursements shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the district court of El Paso county, Colorado, or to the

inspection and approval of such auditing committee or board of inspection as may be provided for in the by-laws of said "The Myron Stratton Home." It is my especial desire and command that the inmates of the said home shall not be clothed and fed as paupers usually are at public expense, but that they shall be decently and comfortably clothed and amply provided with good and wholesome food and with the necessary medicines, medical attendance, care and nursing to protect their health and insure their comfort. And that no inmate of said home shall be constrained against his or her will to perform any manual service for any inmate of said home not related to him or her by blood or marriage, nor for any officer or employee of said home; nor shall any of such inmates be constrained to perform any manual labor when physically unable to do so. And full and specific rules, regulations and directions shall be contained in the by-laws of the said "The Myron Stratton Home," relating to the regulation and conduct of said home and the inspection, auditing and approval of the accounts and disbursements of the superintendent of said home and of the trustees thereof so that the said home may be guarded and protected in every way against wasteful, extravagant and improper management and said trust funds fully protected and conserved for the uses and purposes herein named.

Subjects for Treatment:

- (1) LOCATION.
- (2) AREA OF GROUNDS.
- (3) SIZE OF BUILDINGS.
 - (a) A few large, or
 - (b) Many small, or
 - (c) Some large and some small cottage homes.
- (4) ARRANGEMENT OF BUILDINGS.
 - (a) In groups, or
 - (b) Scattered through the grounds.
- (5) NATURE OF THE BUILDINGS FOR
 - (a) Aged women,
 - (b) Aged men,
 - (c) Young children,
 - (d) For crippled miners, and others accidentally disabled.
 - (e) Sanitarium for the sick.
 - (f) For families whose bread winner is temporarily disabled through sickness.
- (6) RULES.
 - (a) For the large buildings.
 - (b) For the cottage homes.
 - (c) (Touch only on fundamental rules.)
- (7) GOVERNMENT.
 - (a) Board of management, its number and composition.
 - (b) Advisory board, its number and composition.
- (8) SELECTION OF INMATES.
 - (a) How selected.
 - (b) The number of each class in proportion to any other class.

The essays will be judged by a committee of prominent citizens who are especially qualified for the work

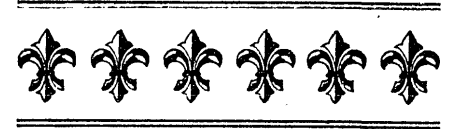
All Contributions Must be Limited to 700 Words

Otherwise they will not be considered. Write on one side of the paper only.

Essays Will be Received up to Saturday, October 10th, 1903,

12 O'CLOCK NOON

The Gazette does not expect all, or even many, of these subjects to be touched upon by each competitor, but rather that each select a subject and enlarge upon that. The prizes will be awarded for the most practical suggestions. All essays will be the property of this paper, and those considered suitable will be published.



WILL MAKE AN EXHIBIT.

The board of county commissioners will take up the matter of arranging for an exhibit at the World's fair some time during the coming week. Commissioner Fairall said yesterday that the action of the board would doubtless be confined to the appointment of a special World's fair commissioner for this county, who would be given power to arrange with the various business interests of the county for the making of an exhibit. The name of the special commissioner has not yet been announced but it seems probable that Francis D. Patterson will be selected on account of his wide knowledge of the county and its business possibilities. Mr. Patterson is now representing the county as special immigration agent. Cog Road and Short Line. "The county has nothing that it could exhibit as a county," said Mr. Fairall, yesterday, "but there are a number of business men who would be greatly benefited by an exhibit and we will appoint a commissioner for the purpose of seeing them and arranging an exhibit. We expect the Pike's Peak Cog road and the Short Line will arrange for an exhibit, and there are a number of brick and tile companies that will be approached with the same object in view. The Van Briggles pottery will doubtless exhibit, and there may be several other industries represented. "There are no agricultural products of any unusual quality in the state, aside from the sugar beets, and it is probable that an arrangement can be made whereby the sugar beet growers of this county will join with the growers from other parts of the state and make a presentable showing for the state at large. When asked what action would be taken by the commissioners regarding the plan suggested by Van Briggles for the raising of at least \$1,000 from

each county in the state, Mr. Fairall said: "If the plan is carried into effect and the other counties of the state take action, we will not be behind, and I feel certain that the commissioners will vote for a donation that will enable the state to make a creditable showing. I hope some such action will be taken, as it is certainly time the state commission was getting to work if it expects the state to be represented at the fair." The Cog road and the Short Line along their routes, and it is probable that an effort will be made to have them reproduce some of them in miniature. The whole Pike's Peak region may be reproduced by the railroads, joining in an exhibit. That part of the mountain range contained in El Paso county may be represented in papier mache, showing all the points of interest, the canons, drives, peaks, valleys, streams and falls. The unusual quality of clay in El Paso county makes it possible to produce a good quality of brick and tile, and the pottery made here is made out of the same clay. These companies may be urged to join in an exhibit of their articles. THE GREAT FUTURITY STAKES. ON THE MOLLY KATHLEEN. New York, Aug. 28.—Hamburg Belle, worthy daughter of the famous Hamburg, won the Futurity today in footling not to her liking but in a race marred only by her ewer near the finish. For this the splendid fully made mare showed when straightened out again, carrying her to the wire in front. Her performance for the full six furlongs in 1:13 is the record for the race at that distance. From 1892 to 1901 inclusive, the Futurity course was won by six furlongs. Savable made the record of 1:14 last year. Throughout she was the speediest and at the end of the game, coming in in the heaviest part of the track near the rail.

Fuller rode with perfect judgment. When Leonides challenged, a sixteenth from the finish, Fuller struck Hamburg Belle with his whip and she swerved sideways six feet, reducing her length's lead to nothing. The boy then dropped his whip and sitting down to ride called on the beautiful filly to do her best. Nobly she responded and spurring away shook off her sturdy hind brother, winning the great 2-year-old prize of the world by a head. No shame rests on little Leonides, because he did his best. Giving his sister six pounds more than her sex allowed, he raced from post to finish like the splendid thoroughbred he is. The Minuteman, John E. Madden's entry, was third, four lengths behind Leonides. His placing among the first three was lucky. William C. Whitney saw a daughter and a son of his great race horse, Hamburg, run first and second, and that contented him with the loss of the place. Rain for two days preceded Futurity day and the early light drizzle turned to fine, stinging rain just before the great race. Stiff wind blew down the Futurity course. Dove Cote was withdrawn early and the chalk soon went through the name of Beldam, leaving the Belmont stable no representative in the Futurity. Madden scratched Gettysburg and added Ancestor, W. P. White added Rain Or Shine. This left 13 to face the starter. It was drizzling so hard when the horses reached the start up the Futurity chute that they were almost invisible from the grandstand. After 12 minutes' delay, the big field got away in excellent alignment. In spite of unpleasant weather, between 20,000 and 25,000 persons were in attendance when the Futurity was run. Hamburg Belle is the third filly to win the Futurity. The others were The Butterflies and Aloquette. Her owner, Mr. Paget, is credited with winning \$30,000 by her victory and John J. Ryan, the western track owner, is said to have won \$50,000. Sidney Paget, who is registered as the lessee of Hamburg Belle's running qualities from the estate of Marcus Daly, received \$36,000 as the winner's share. Leonides won \$4,250 by taking second place and \$2,500 as the third from the Minuteman's third. To

the Daly estate (J. B. Haggin) as non-inator of the winner and the second horses, goes \$2,000 and \$1,250 respectively. E. C. Cowden, who nominated the Minuteman, gets \$500. Hamburg Belle was equal favorite with the Keene entry in the betting, the odds on each closing at about 4 to 1, with S. S. Brown's entry about the same price. Hamburg Belle was offered for sale with another of the Haggin 2-year-olds for \$5,000 during the Morris Park meeting, but after she won her first race, it was decided to keep her. She carried 114 pounds, five less than the scale for fillies, because her dam had never previously foaled a winner. Betting was strong, but not very heavy on the big race. John A. Drake was credited with large wagers on Hamburg Belle and most of the public money went the same way or to the Keene stable for a place. At the end Hamburg Belle and most of the public opened; the Brown entry, Broomstick and Audience had been backed from 5 to 4 to 1 and the Keene entry was 4 to 1, where it opened. Madden's stable had dropped from 7 to 5 to 1. Highball from 30 to 20 and Raglan from 50 to 30. SENATOR HANNA STILL CONFINED TO HIS BED. Cleveland, Aug. 28.—Senator Hanna upon the advice of his physician did not leave his bed today and will probably not do so before the first of next week. NEW PROFESSOR FOR STATE SCHOOL OF MINES. Special to the Gazette. Denver, Aug. 27.—With the appointment announced today of Charles R. Burger as assistant professor of mathematics and surveying, and James J. Brown as instructor of mathematics, the faculty of the State School of Mines at Golden is completed. Since the recent trouble which resulted in the dismissal of the entire faculty of the school, the trustees of the institution have been busy attempting to find competent men to take charge of the school. In this they have been assisted by the

new president, Victor C. Alderson. Professor Burger is a graduate of the University of Colorado, taking his degree in 1892 and the following year becoming an A. B. at Harvard. Professor Brown is a graduate of the Royal University of Dublin, Ireland. GENERAL PENROSE IS DEAD AT SALT LAKE. Was Colonel of the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry During the Civil War. Salt Lake, Aug. 28.—Brigadier General William H. Penrose, U. S. A., retired, died of typhoid fever at his home in this city tonight. General Penrose was commissioned from Michigan as second lieutenant in the regular army in 1861, became colonel of the Fifteenth New Jersey volunteer infantry in 1862 and at the close of the civil war was a brigadier general of volunteers. He re-entered the regular service in 1866 and was retired as colonel of the Sixteenth regiment in 1886. Two sons survive, Captain Charles W. Penrose of Michigan and Dr. George H. Penrose of Seattle. COAL STRIKE THREATENED. Special to the Gazette. Denver, Aug. 29.—A special committee of the coal miners of district No. 15 called upon Governor Peabody and was in conference with him throughout the day in an effort to settle the differences between the coal miners and the companies and to prevent a strike in the several mines of the district which is threatened on September 1, unless the matter can be adjusted. District No. 15 includes the states of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, and if the strike is declared it will affect 22,000 men, the majority of whom are members of the United Mine Workers of America. The committee, consisting of William Howells, president of district No. 15, U. M. W. of A., Duncan MacDonald

and Joseph Smith, accompanied by W. H. Montgomery, state labor commissioner, Max Morris of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, M. Grant Hamilton and James J. Kennedy, called upon the governor and presented the views of the miners. They say that the men want better ventilation at the mines, better face guards, better wages and shorter hours. They declare that the coal operators have refused to confer with them, and they solicited the governor's friendly offices in an effort to arrange a meeting between the operators and their men in order to prevent a strike. Governor Peabody said that, as governor of Colorado, he could not act, but that as a private citizen and an individual he would do everything in his power to bring about the desired conference. He will make every effort to have such a conference held some time during the coming week. POLICE WANT TO KNOW WHERE POISON CAME FROM. San Francisco, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Martha Bowers and sister, Mrs. Zephia Sutton, and Patrick O'Leary are being held by the police, while the death of Martin T. Bowers, the husband of Martha Bowers, is being investigated. Bowers died a few days ago and a chemical examination of the contents of his stomach disclosed the presence of a large amount of arsenic. DISTINGUISHED FRENCH GENERAL IS DEAD. Paris, Aug. 30.—General Giovannelli died last night at Sedan. The general distinguished himself during the French campaign in Mexico in 1863 as a lieutenant. He went through the siege of Metz in 1870, commanded a regiment in Tonkin in 1884, and was promoted a general before the end of the campaign. He later served with distinction in Tunis, Algeria and Madagascar. He was born at Rostino, Corsica, in 1837.

IMPERIAL TROOPS IN MOROCCO AMBUSHED. Over 1,000, Including Seven Native Governors, Killed or Wounded by Insurgents. Paris, Aug. 30.—A dispatch received by the foreign office from Morocco says that a large imperial force which was going to the relief of the troops commanded by the sultan has been surprised and almost annihilated by insurgents. The Temps publishes details of the engagement in Morocco showing that the imperial troops numbered 3,000 men. They were ambushed with the result that over 1,000 of them, including seven native governors, were killed or wounded. THE ST. LOUIS POLICE MAKE A GOOD HAUL. St. Louis, Aug. 30.—After a struggle with two alleged bank robbers now behind the bars of East St. Louis, Chief of Police Purdy and his men nipped the bud what is believed to have been an attempt to blow the safe of the East St. Louis Trust and Savings bank tonight. A third man escaped. COAL BARON BAER HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE. Reading, Pa., Aug. 30.—George F. Baer, president of the Reading railway, and his family arrived from Europe late last night. As to reports from the upper anthracite region that some collieries there would have to close, Mr. Baer said he had not kept in touch with the coal situation and could not say if any of the Reading company's collieries would be ordered closed. It would be no surprise to the coal and railroad officials here if orders should be issued for the collieries to close, now that the fall and winter is close upon them.

The KING INVESTIGATES.

By
ROBERT BARR.



CALLER—Dear old Jack, I just read in the paper about your being sun-struck, and rushed right over. I'm awfully glad you're as well as you are. You're lucky. Now, old man, I don't want to work the old "I told you so" gag on you, but the way to prevent sunstroke is to keep the bowels clean and cool, and the blood from being over-heated, by taking a CASCARET Candy Cathartic at bed-time. They work while you sleep, and keep you safe and comfortable all day.

(Copyright by Robert Barr.)
THE king, wishing to decide wisely, was troubled by a conflict of evidence. A courier from England had brought formal complaint that, while the two countries were ostensibly at peace, the condition along the border was practically a state of war. Raids were continually being made from the southern portion of Scotland across the boundary into England and the robbers retreated unscathed to hide themselves among their hills, carrying their booty with them.

The king gathered his nobles about him and laid the case before them. Not a man among them but what was older than himself, and, therefore, more experienced, James requested advice regarding the action it might be thought wise to take. The English protest, they said, was courteously made. The evil was undoubted, and had existed unchecked for years, growing worse rather than better. Henry VIII, who now occupied the English throne, was a strong and determined man, and this continued source of irritation in the northern part of his realm might easily lead to a deplorable war between the two countries. In addition, James of Scotland was nephew to Henry of England, and the expostulation from uncle to nephew was of the mildest, without any threat even intimated.

"In truth," said the king, "I would rather lead an army against England, with England in the right, than against my own countrymen, even if they were in the wrong."

This remark seemed to encourage certain gentlemen there present, who, up to that moment had not spoken. The Earl of Bothwell, as the highest in rank among the silent phalanx, stepped forward and said:

"Your Majesty, there are always two sides to a question, and, with your permission, I should be glad to put a word for those border riders who have been so ruthlessly condemned by men who know nothing of them. In the first place, Your Majesty, these border men have had to stand the first brunt of all invasions into our country for centuries past. There is one thing certain, that if the king of Scotland exercises the power he undoubtedly possesses, and crushes the border forces, he will have destroyed a staunch bulwark of his realm, and I quite agree with those gentlemen who have spoken so eloquently against the borderers, that the king of England and the people of England will be well pleased."

"It is well for those to speak well of the pike who have not felt the prod of its point," cried Lord Maxwell, angrily. "Few English invasions have reached Sterling, but every one of them has crossed the border. What matters the lifting of some English cattle? The southerners never scrupled to eat good Scottish beef whenever they set foot on Scottish soil. I would hang the English envoy for daring to come to a Scottish king with complaints of cattle lifting."

The king frowned slightly, but said nothing, and then Adam Scott of Tushielaw had to thrust his bull neck into the noose.

"I give you fair warning," he cried, "that if the king's forces are turned against the borderers, my sword helps my neighbors."

"And I say the same," shouted Cockburn of Henderland.

Some of the opposition were about to speak, but the king held up his hand for silence.

"That is treason," he said quietly. "Adam Scott, I have heard that you are called king of the border. Scotland is blessed with a number of men who are king of this or king of that, and I am sure I make no objection, so long as they do not forget the difference that exists between a king in name and a king in reality. I asked for advice, but not for threats."

Then to the whole assemblage he went on:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for your counsel. I shall give a soothing reply to my uncle's ambassador, keeping in mind the peace that exists between the two countries, and then I shall take what has been said on each side into consideration and let you know the result."

Accepting this as dismissal, those three congregated withdrew, save only Sir David Lyndsay, the king having made a sign for him to remain.

"Well, Davie," he said when they were alone, "what do you think of it all?"

"To tell the truth, Your Majesty," answered the poet, "it's a knotty problem. I don't know what to think." "That is the disadvantage of an unbiased mind, Davie. Now, with good, strong prejudices one side or the other, the way would be clear, and yet I despise a man who doesn't know his own mind."

"Scott and Cockburn seemed to know their minds very well," ventured the poet with a smile.

"Yes, and if one or two more of them had spoken as decidedly I would have been off to the border tonight at the head of my troops. It is a weakness of mine, but I can't put up with a threat very well."

"Davie," continued the king, "send down to the town for the cobbler;

send for Flemming; he is a common sense, canny body. He shall be the Solomon of the occasion."

As the rhymer left the room Sir Donald Sinclair came clanking in, seemingly in something of a hurry.

"Was it Your Majesty's pleasure," began Sir Donald, "to have detained Adam Scott and Cockburn?"

"No. Why do you ask?"

"Because they have mounted their horses and are off to the border as fast as two good steeds can carry them."

When the cobbler came to the castle with Sir David the king led the way to one of his small private rooms and there sketched out the argument on both sides of the question with great impartiality.

"Here are three men of open minds,"

said the king, "and I know of the little about cattle as I know of the king and his court."

The king rejoined calmly: "The country is at peace. There can be no spies except in a time of war."

"Is it even so? Then what are you three doing rampaging up and down my land on the border?"

"That the land may be yours we do not dispute, nor have we interfered with them. The highways are the king's and we three are peaceful subjects of his, claiming, therefore, the right to travel on them as we will, so long as we infringe not his peace or the liberty of any man."

"Stoutly spoken and bravely, considering in what king's dominion you now find yourself. You have to learn that Johnny, and not Jamie, is king



"TRAPPED," SAID ARMSTRONG.

said the king. "I propose that for the next week, or thereabouts, we three shall be honest cattle merchants, who will mount our honest horses and take a quiet bit of a journey along the border."

Thus it came about that three supposed drovers took their way to the border by a route which drovers were never known to travel before, and besides this they were traveling empty handed toward England, whereas real drovers faced the south with their herds before them and the north with those herds sold or stolen. Not one of the three had in his vocabulary a single word pertaining to the cattle trade, and every man with whom they spoke knew at once that whatever else they might be they were not drovers, and so the ill-fated three went blundering through the freebooter's country, climbing hills and descending dales, and frightening honest folk with the questions they asked.

At last they stumbled into a hostelry kept by a man whose name was Armstrong. Their horses were taken care of and the trio sat down to a hearty meal, as had been their luck all along the border.

"Landlord, does this meat come from England?" asked the king.

The landlord caught his breath. He stood stock still for a moment, and then replied:

"I hope it is to Your Lordship's liking."

"Oh! I'm no lordship," said James, "but an honest drover body, trying to find new markets for my stock."

"I can see that," replied the landlord. "Then you will know that this meat's raised by Scotchmen."

"Raised!" laughed the king. "Raised where? In Northumberland? Are you sure 'lift' is not the word you mean?"

"Sir," said the landlord, gravely, "there's no lifting of cattle hereabouts. This is not the Highlands. All in the neighborhood are honest farmers or foresters."

The landlord, seemingly not liking the turn of the conversation, disappeared, and during the rest of the meal they were wait-d upon by a lowering silent woman, who scowled at them, and made no reply to the rallery of the king, who was in the highest spirits.

As they sat there in great content they heard suddenly a commotion outside and the clatter of many hoofs on the stone causeway. The door burst in, and there came, trampling, half a dozen men, who entered with scant ceremony, led by a stalwart individ-

Again the man swept his bonnet nearly to the floor, and his six men, who stood back against the wall as if to give the speaker the stage in the center of the floor, glanced one at another. The king, however, was unruffled, and he replied with a twinkle in his eye:

"My good sir, you are mistaken; we are on the other side of the market. We are sellers and not buyers."

"So was Judas," said the incomer, his politeness giving away to an expression of fierceness and cruelty which went far to terrify two of the seated men. "Are you sure, sir, that the cattle you sell have not two legs instead of four?"

"I don't understand you," replied the king.

"Is it men or stirks you would give to the butcher?"

"Still I do not understand you," repeated the king.

"Oh, very well. How much are you asking for your cattle?"

"We are here rather to see how much may be offered."

"I can well believe you: Still, you must know something of the price of beasts on hoofs. How much would you want for a good, fat stirk? Answer me that!"

"Oh, well," said the king, nonchalantly, not at all liking the turn affairs had taken. "I suppose we would be satisfied with £20," and this being received with a roar of laughter, he added hastily, "£20 Scots."

"Oh," said the big man, "I was afraid you were going to demand that amount in English currency. It is evident that you will do well at the trade if you can find such buyers."

"Then make us an offer," suggested the king, with the air of a man willing to listen to reason.

"Where are your cattle?"

"They're in the north."

"What part of the north?"

"My good fellow," cried the king, his temper rising, "you have asked many questions and answered none. Who are you, and what right have you to make your demands in such a tone?"

"Ah, then, there's some spirit among the three of you. I am glad to see that. Who am I? I am Johnny Armstrong. Did you ever hear tell of him? And I suspect that your cattle are grown in the high town of Stirling. Am I right in that? It is in Stirling that you can sell what you may lift on the border, and your cattle will be paid for in king's gold. You are spies, my fine gentlemen, and know as

of the border. And when you're in the hands of a man named Armstrong you'll find how little a boy named Stuart can do for you. Tie them up!"

Before one of the three could move from the stool he occupied they were set upon by the ruffians and each Stirling man found his ankles fastened together and his elbows tied behind his back with a speed that amazed him.

"Bless my soul," moaned the poet, "all this in broad daylight, and in the king's dominion."

They were carried outside and flung, thus helpless, face downward on horses, like so many sacks of corn, each before a mounted man. Armstrong sprang upon his horse and led his men from the high road into the forest, his followers numbering something like a score. The captives, from their agonizing positions on the horses, could see nothing of the way they were being taken, except that they journeyed on and on through dense woodland. They lost all knowledge of direction, and by and by came to the margin of a brawling stream, arriving at last, much to their relief, at a stronghold of vast extent, situated on a beetling rock that overhung the river.

The prisoners were conducted to a small room, which had the roof of the tower for its ceiling. In a corner of the cell cowered a very abject specimen of the human race, who, when the others came, seemed anxious to attract as little attention as possible.

Armstrong again with his own hands removed the remaining cords from the prisoners, and the three stretched up their arms, glad to find them at liberty once more.

"Place the torch in its holder," said Johnny. "Now, gentlemen, that will last long enough to light you to your supper, which you will find on the floor behind you. I'm sure you will rest here comfortably for the night. The air is pure at this height, and I think you'll like this eagle's nest better than a dungeon under the ground. For my own part I abhor a subterranean cell, and goodness knows I've been here on the border, and try to treat our prisoners kindly."

"You must, indeed, earn their fervent gratitude," said the king.

"We should, we should," returned Johnny, "but I'm not certain that we do. Man is a thraven beast as a rule. And now, you'll just think over your situation through the night and be ready to answer me in the morning all the questions I'll ask of you. I'll be wanting to know who sent you here

and what news you have returned to him since you have been on the border."

"We will give your request our deep consideration, replied the king.

"I'm glad to hear that. You see, we are such merciful people that we have but one rope to hang our enemies with, while we should have a dozen by rights. Still, I think we could manage three at a pinch if your answers should happen to displease me. You will excuse the barring of the door, but the window is open to you if your lodgings are not to your liking. And so, good night, the three of you."

"Good night to you, Mr. Armstrong," said the king.

Peter had drawn in the rope and its sinister loop lay on the floor, its further length resting on the window sill and extending out to the end of the beam. The cobbler examined it with interest.

"Come," cried the king, there is little use letting a supper wait for the eating merely because we seem to have gone wrong in our inquiries about the cattle."

Neither the poet nor the cobbler had any appetite for supper, but the king was young and hungry and did justice to the hospitality of the Armstrongs.

"Have you been here long?" he asked of the prisoner in the corner.

"A good while," answered the latter dependently. "I don't know for how long. They hanged my mate."

"I saw that. Do they hang many here about?"

"I think they do," replied the prisoner. "Some fling themselves down on the rocks and others are starved to death. You see the Armstrongs go off on a raid, and there's no one here to bring us food, for the women folk don't like to tamper with that machine that comes to the lower stair. I doubt if Johnny starves them intentionally, but he's kept away sometimes longer than he expects."

"Bless me!" cried the king. "Think of this happening in Scotland! And now, cobbler, what are we to do?"

"I'm wondering if this man would venture out to the end of the beam and untie the rope," suggested Flemming.

"Oh, I'll do that willingly!" cried the prisoner. "But what is the use of it? It's about ten times too short, as the Armstrongs well know."

"Are we likely to be disturbed here through the night?" asked Flemming.

"Oh, no; nor till late in the day tomorrow. They'll be down there eating and drinking till all hours. Then they sleep long."

"Very well. Untie the other end of the rope, and see you crawl back here without falling."

As the prisoner obeyed instructions Flemming rose to his feet and began feeling in his pockets, drawing forth at last a large brown ball.

"What is your plan, cobbler?" asked the king, with interest.

"Well, you see, replied Flemming, "the rope's short, but it's very thick."

"I don't see how that is to help us."

"There are nine or ten strands that have gone to the making of it, and I'm thinking that each of those strands will bear a man. Luckily, I have got a ball of my cobbler's wax here, and that will strengthen the strands, keep the knots from slipping, and make it easier to climb down."

There was silence now as the three watched the deft hands of the cobbler. It was a business of breathless interest, but at last the snake-like length of thin rope lay on the floor at his disposal. He tied an end securely to the beam just outside the window-sill, so that there would be no sharp edge to cut the cord, then he paid out the line into the darkness, slowly and carefully that it might not become entangled.

"There," he said with a sigh of satisfaction. "Who's first for the rope? We three await Your Majesty's commands."

"Do you know the country hereabouts?" asked the king of the man who had been prisoner longest.

"Every inch of it."

"Can you guide us safely to the north in the darkness?"

"Oh, yes, once I am down by the stream."

"Then," said the king, "go down by the stream. When you are on firm footing, say no word but shake the rope. If you prove a true guide to us this night we will pay you well."

"I shall be well paid with my liberty," replied the prisoner, crawling cautiously over the stone sill and disappearing in the darkness. The cobbler held the taut line in his hand. No man spoke; they hardly seemed to breathe until the cobbler said:

"He's safe. Your Majesty should go next."

"The captain is the last to leave the ship," said the king. Over you go, Flemming."

After the cobbler Sir David descended, followed by the king, and they found at the bottom of the ravine some yards of line to spare.

Their adventures through that wild night and the next day, until they came to a village where they could purchase horses, form a story in themselves.

When the king reached Stirling and was dressed once more in a costume more suited to his station than that which had been torn by the brambles

of the border, he called to him the chief minister of his realm.

"You will arrest immediately," he said, "Cockburn of Henderland and Adam Scott of Tushielaw and have them beheaded."

"Without trial, your majesty?" asked the minister in amazement.

"Certainly not without trial; but see that the trial is as short as possible. Their crime is treason; the witnesses as many as you like to choose from our last council meeting. I love and adhere to the processes of law, but see that there is no mistake about the block being at the end of your trial."

The minister made a note of this and awaited further instructions.

"Place the Earl of Bothwell," continued the king, "in the strongest room that Edinburgh castle has vacant. Imprison Lord Maxwell and Lord Home and the Lairds of Fairlie, Johnston and Buccleuch in whatever stronghold is most convenient. Let these orders be carried out as speedily as possible."

The next man called into the royal presence was Sir Donald Sinclair.

"Have you 500 mounted men ready for the road, Sir Donald?"

"Yes, Your Majesty, a thousand if you want them."

"Very well, a thousand I shall have, and I shall ride with you to the border."

Nevertheless, when the king came to the inn where he had been captured, there were but twenty troopers with him. Sir Donald was the spokesman on that occasion. He said to the landlord, whose roving eye was taking count of the number of horses—

"Go to Johnny Armstrong and tell him that the king with twenty mounted men at his back, commands his presence here, and see that he comes quickly."

Johnny was not slow in replying to the invitation, and forty troopers rode behind him. The king sat on his horse a little in advance of his squadron. As a mounted man, James looked well, and there was but little resemblance between him and the unfortunate drover, who had been taken prisoner at that spot two short weeks before.

"I have come promptly in answer to Your Majesty's call," said Armstrong, politely removing his bonnet, but making no motion to pay further deference to the king of Scotland.

"It gives me great pleasure to see you," replied the king, suavely. "You travel with a large escort, Mr. Armstrong?"

"Yes, Your Majesty, I am a sociable man, and I like good company. The more stout fellows that are at my back, the better I am pleased."

"In this respect we are very much alike, Mr. Armstrong, as you will admit if you cast your eyes to the rear of your little company."

At this, Johnny Armstrong violated a strict rule of royal etiquette and turned the back of his head to his king. He saw the forest alive with mounted men, their circle closing in upon him. He muttered the word "trapped" and struck the spurs into his horse's flank. The stung steed pranced in a semi-circle answering his master's rein, but the fence of mounted steel was complete, every drawn sword a picket. Again Armstrong, laughing uneasily, faced the king, who still stood motionless.

"Your Majesty has certainly the advantage of me as far as escort is concerned."

"It would seem so," replied James. "You travel with twoscore of men; I with a thousand."

"I have ever been a loyal subject of Your Majesty," said Armstrong, moistening his dry lips. "I hope I am to take no scathe for coming promptly and cordially to welcome Your Majesty to my poor district."

"You will be better able to answer your own question when you have replied to a few of mine. Have you ever met me before, Mr. Armstrong?"

The robber looked intently at the king.

"I think not," he said.

"Have you ever seen this man before?" and James motioned Sir David Lyndsay from the troop at his side.

Armstrong drew the back of his hand across his brow.

"I seem to remember him," he said, "but cannot tell where I have met him."

"Perhaps this third man will quicken your memory," and the cobbler came forward, dressed as he had been the night he was captured.

Armstrong gasped, and a greenish pallor overspread his face.

"What is your answer, Armstrong?" asked the king.

"I and my forty men will serve Your Majesty faithfully in your army if you grant us our lives."

"No thieves ride with any of Scotland's brigades, Armstrong."

"I will load your stoutest horse with gold until he cannot walk, if you will spare our lives."

"The revenues of Scotland are sufficient as they are, Armstrong," replied the king.

"Harry of England will be glad to hear that the king of Scotland has destroyed twoscore of his stoutest warriors."

"The king of England is my relative, and I shall be happy to please him. The deference of Scotland is my care, and I have honest men enough in my army to see that it is secure. Have you anything further to say, Armstrong?"

"It is folly to seek grace at a graceless face. If we are for the tree, then to the tree with us. But if you make this fair forest bear such awful fruit, you shall see the day when you shall die for lack of stout hearts like ours to follow you, as sure as this day is the fatal thirteenth."

The forty-one trees bore their burden, and thirteen years from that time the outlaw's prophecy was fulfilled.—(Copyright by Robert Barr.)

HERBINE
Renders the bile more fluid and thus helps the blood to flow; it affords prompt relief from biliousness, indigestion, sick and nervous headaches, and the over-indulgence in food and drink. Herbine acts quickly, a dose after meals will bring the patient into good condition in a few days.

G. L. Caldwell, Agt. M. K. & T. Co., Chicago, Indian Territory, writes, April 18, 1903: "I was sick for over two years with enlargement of the liver and spleen. The doctors did me no good, and I had given up all hope of being cured, when my druggist advised me to use Herbine. It has made me sound and well." 50c. Sold by Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co.

The international kite-flying contest near Worthing, England, owing to few entries and unfortunate weather conditions, will be classed with the failures.

The colonial possessions in the world number 141 and all of them are tropical or sub-tropical in location except Canada. Their populations aggregate 455,000,000.

"The continued drilling in Ohio for oil and gas and the consequent raising of the gas to the coal surface, is and will be a source of very great danger in coal mining for years to come," says State Inspector Bississ of Ohio.

A Triumph

COUNTRY CLUB

M. K. GOETZ BREWING CO.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Goetz

BREWING CO.

Wagon Stockyards

St. Joseph, Mo.

New Park in Monument Valley.



"And when the burden of existence lies upon my soul, darkly and heavily, I'll close my eyes, thou Pleasant Waters; and thy cool waves see."

The Monument valley is by natural setting one of the best-adapted sites for a public park in the vicinity of Colorado Springs. Sloping gently from Cascade avenue and Wood avenue to the bed of the Monument creek, is a strip of low lands from 200 to 1,000 feet wide and nearly three miles long marking the dividing line between the city proper and West Colorado Springs. This ground, General William Palmer is planning to convert into a public park, thus carrying into effect an ambition which he had held for 15 years for beautifying the city's west approach as seen from the Denver & Rio Grande and the Rock Island railroads.

WILL BE IMPROVED.

The park contains 500 acres now in a natural state but which will gradually be improved and put under grass as has been done in the Antlers park. General Palmer's agents have been engaged for several years acquiring tracts of land intervening between his larger holdings along the Monument creek, his object being to convert the entire section into a vast park project. A corps of surveyors has been engaged for weeks laying out the grounds preliminary to inaugurating the definite work of building the park, and as soon as the general plan is decided upon the construction of the park will be commenced.

This may take several months, as General Palmer is proceeding in accordance with a well-defined plan which he has been formulating for 15 years; so that he will not announce his final action until he gets the details of the project well in hand, in order that there may be no hitch in the execution of his idea.

CUTTING OUT BRUSH.

Gangs of laborers have been at work in the past summer cutting out the rank growth of brush and noxious weeds that overrun the Monument creek banks, and several acres of ground have already been put under bluegrass. This plan will be followed and section after section will be parked in accordance with the most approved ideas of arboriculture. Permanent shade trees will be planted to replace the more perishable trees, such as cottonwoods, that are indigenous to Colorado, which last only about 20 years. An extended scheme of irrigation will then be perfected for keeping the growth of brush and underwood well watered. The existing shrubbery and flora will be utilized to the best advantage and plants of foreign growth will only be introduced to supply the lack of Colorado's somewhat limited vegetation.



A GLIMPSE AT THE BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT VALLEY PARK.

WALKS AND BRIDLE PATHS.

The original surveys called for a complicated system of walks and bridle paths that will wind in and out among the trees and along the creek, connecting the several sections of the proposed park, that will open to the visitor an entrancing vista of woodland and sylvan beauty. The ground will be graded whenever necessary and will be further beautified by the erection of pavilions and rest retreats, to be located at the most advantageous points.

In the scope of this great park system is a section of woodland that lies immediately west of Boulder Crescent; here, there are several acres of well-timbered land, known as Willow park, which will be utilized as one of the first areas to be beautified according to General Palmer's plans. A high bluff forms the west confine of Boulder Crescent, from which the ground slopes sharply to the floor of the creek, making it an ideal site for a pavilion on the high land and a natural picnic ground in the low lands. This site will be one of the first to be improved, and lying contiguous to the north confines of Antlers park, will be laid out along much the same lines as that beautiful open park.

NO DRIVEWAYS.

One of the features of the vast park is that it will have no driveways through it, as the idea of General Palmer seems to be to build up a great playground for the people who must walk and to whom driveways would be a needless luxury for their park. The proximity of the park to the North Tejon street car line, which is but two squares east and parallels the length of the park from start to finish, there is little need of drives to render its beautiful retreats accessible. Therefore, the entire area will be devoted exclusively to broad walks and winding bridle paths that will intend to enhance the seclusion which is one of the chief attractions of a park.

The park will extend from the east bank of the Monument creek to the handsomely improved estates that line Cascade avenue and Wood avenue; so that there will be no break between the magnificent lawns of these two renowned thoroughfares and the great park system. The line of improvement will be one that will tend to enhance many times the appearance of Colorado Springs, as seen from the trains approaching the city on the west, and as the traveler's first impressions of a city are his most lasting, the park will serve a double purpose of giving the denizens of the city a great out-of-door playground and at the same time create in the mind of the traveler an impression of beauty that will linger in his memory as long as Colorado Springs is spoken of.

Printers Home Has Cost \$400,000

Among the numerous reports made to the annual convention of the International Typographical union, held in Washington last week was one containing a statement of interest to the craft everywhere, to the effect that since the establishment of a union printers home at Colorado Springs the union printers of the country had contributed something like \$400,000 to its erection and maintenance. The home has now been open more than eleven years, and during that time hundreds of printers have been received within its hospitable walls, and scores have there stated their devotion to the last that they were among friends, welcomed, and entitled by right of joint membership to the care they were receiving.

Many persons are under the impression that the building of this home was the idea of George W. Childs, formerly and until his death editor of the Public Ledger, and who, with A. J. Drexel, contributed so liberally to the construction of the institution. To what extent this idea is inexact will be seen from the following letter which James J. Dalley, then foreman of the Public Ledger composing room, carried to the convention of the union held in Pittsburgh in 1886:

"Philadelphia, Pa., June 5, 1886. 'To the President and Members of the International Typographical Union: 'Gentlemen—With this letter is an invoice which it was intended should be handed you by Mr. James J. Dalley with a verbal message of good wishes; but at his suggestion it is accompanied by a written communication. It is known to some of your members that I feel a warm interest in what concerns the welfare of all who work for wages, and in the wise management of trades unions and other kindred organizations it has become advisable for them to eschew for the promotion of their true interests.

"This feeling being especially strong towards the printers unions, with whose members I have had close and very satisfactory business relations for many years, it is my earnest desire—a desire in which I am heartily joined by my friend, Mr. A. J. Drexel—to extend to the time-honored International Typographical union, as the representative of the united craft in North America, some expression more substantial than

words. How to do this in a way that may produce lasting good has engaged the thoughts of both Mr. Drexel and myself; and we conclude that your union, or such trustees as you may select for the purpose, will know better than ourselves how that good can be best accomplished.

"We, therefore, send to you herewith, by the hands of Mr. Dalley, foreman in the Public Ledger office, our check for the amount of \$10,000—\$5,000 from Mr. Drexel, who is now in Europe, and \$5,000 from the undersigned—without condition or suggestion of any kind, as an absolute gift, in full confidence that the sagacious and conservative counselors of your union will make or order wise use of it for the good of the union.

"Very respectfully and heartily yours, 'George W. Childs."

The convention immediately appointed a committee of five, which made recommendations that were adopted.

"First, That Messrs. James J. Dalley of Philadelphia, Pa., August Donath of Washington, D. C., and Frank S. Pelton of Chicago, Ill., be and they are hereby constituted a board of trustees for a term of five years for the safe keeping and investment of the said sum of \$10,000.

"Second, That as an evidence of appreciation of the motive of Messrs. Childs and Drexel, the International Typographical Union of North America recommends and urges that on the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Childs during the next five years—May 12—each and every union compositor under its jurisdiction east of the Mississippi river contribute the amount received by him for 1,000 ems on said date, and that each and every stereotyper, electrotypist and pressman on the same date contribute the amount received for one hour's work, and that on the anniversary of the birthday of Mr. Drexel—September 13—like contributions be recommended and urged from each and every person under our jurisdiction west of the Mississippi river.

The three gentlemen thus honored by the national representatives of the craft organized by the election of Mr. Donath as president, Mr. Dalley becoming treasurer, while the Chicago member, Mr. Pelton, acted as secretary. Nothing had been said as to the ultimate object of the accumulation of the large fund thus begun, and the energies of the committee were confined to the task



WEST FRONT, UNION PRINTERS' HOME, SHOWING GROWTH OF FLOWERS AND SHRUBBERY.

of properly guarding the money with which to carry into execution some worthy design.

Decided to Build a Home.

Three years later, when the annual convention met in Denver, a number of generous propositions looking to the erection of a home had been made by friends of the craft in different states, but among them the offer from parties at Colorado Springs seemed to loom up most prominently. This, in short, was the tender of eighty acres of valuable land, coupled only with the condition that upon it a home should be erected that would cost not less than \$20,000, a reasonable stipulation as to the date of commencement and the time for completion being also suggested. At the Atlanta convention, following, this offer was accepted, and in view of the near approach of the execution of a most important work the board of trustees was reorganized and increased from three to thirteen. The old members were each elected for five years and the new selections given terms ranging from four years down to one.

Mr. Donath was again chosen president, and the faithful treasurer was honored likewise with re-election as such, the secretary of the International Typographical union being made secretary of the board of trustees. Among the new trustees thus elected was the late Amos J. Cummings, a statesman who in all his career never ceased to be a union printer who loved his alma mater. In the October following President Donath called a meeting of the board in Chicago, as being the most central point for the members to gather. At this meeting it was resolved to erect a building at a cost of \$50,000, which was later on increased to about \$62,000. A building committee of three, consisting of the president and the members, respectively from Denver and Atlanta, was named, and in the following spring this committee awarded the contract. Work was vigorously pushed, the bulk of that supervision which such a work requires falling upon Trustee John D. Vaughan of Denver, now dead, who acquitted himself of that arduous task in a manner which should be to him a lasting monument on Printers' hill, in far-off Colorado. Steady progress was made in the erection of the building, so that on the next anniversary of Mr.

Childs' birthday, May 12, 1892, the home was ready for dedication.

Dedication of the Home.

And a great occasion was this dedication of the only home that has ever been provided by a great trades union in this country. Mr. Childs was present to see consecrated a work that his own gift had instigated. The printers had given of their earnings up to that time nearly \$60,000. Senator Gallinger, himself an ex-delegate of the International Typographical union, made the pilgrimage and stood among those who gave thanks that such things come to pass in this age of humane civilization. His oration was the gem of the occasion, and eloquent as were his words, the fact that they came from his heart gave them a power that seldom is the attribute of even the most polished periods. President Donath, ex-President Amosson, Treasurer Dalley and many other prominent printers and ex-printers were present, traveling thousands of miles in order to participate in an event that indeed has marked a new era in trades unionism.

Work of the Home.

It is now more than eleven years since the Home for Union Printers opened its doors. The provision made by the organization is most ample for the needs of the inmates of the home. Comfortable quarters, a bountiful table, delicacies for the sick, clothing that is comfortable and that is not of a distinctive shape, a moderate amount of reading matter is provided. Since the home enterprise was begun the union printers of the land have expended no less than \$400,000 on this monument to their generous care for fellow-craftsmen. About 100 inmates are generally the guests of the institution, and in round figures \$50,000 annually devoted to their maintenance. The trustees have general supervision of the home and its affairs, while its immediate charge is in the competent hands of Charles Deacon of Chicago, who has been the superintendent for the last five years. The building stands by its members long after their ability to aid the organization has ceased.—(Philadelphia Ledger.)

Was Given a Life Twice Saved

Miss Heimway sat perched on a low ledge of rock, her small nose tilted very much in the air, her clasped hands encircling her knees.

At her feet Stanford lay on the warm sand, resting one elbow on the furthest extremity of her sea-pedestal, as though hardly daring to claim that in common with her.

From under her long lashes she stole one or two glances at him and smiled covertly. She liked the square, clean-shaven jaws and strong mouth. Yet there was scant liking in the look she turned to him.

"Well, I must say," she accused, "you are not highly entertaining. Your best friends could hardly call you garrulous this afternoon."

Stanford was absorbedly following the flight of a sea bird. Its course brought his eyes round to a point where they almost met hers, but not quite. For a moment she waited, watching his face.

"Did your mother tell you not to speak to me, little boy?"

She had leaned forward, the saucy, dancing eyes challenging his.

The corners of his strong mouth began to twitch. The reluctant smile to his eyes covered a look so hurt that for a moment something clutched at the girl's heart.

"What is the use of talking when I seem to always say the wrong thing?" His tone was deprecating.

"Oh, you don't always say it."

figure and turned to him with much difficulty.

"I wonder," she said slowly, "that you dare mention that."

"Look here"—Stanford raised himself suddenly and looked at her with wistful eyes—"I want you to distinctly understand that I had no desire whatever to put my arm around you. I merely did it to save you a ducking, that's all."

Another pair of eyes now followed the seagull's flight, their blue darkened to indigo. The bird screamed shrilly as though she felt their anger an ill-omen.

Presently Miss Heimway rose.

"I think I shall go home," she said frigidly.

Stanford sprang to his feet.

aside with one hand. "I prefer to go alone."

The path led through a sweet tangle of wild roses and berry blossoms. Beyond lay the golf links, and further still the row of pretty summer villas. Stanford and Lois Heimway had trodden it often during these summer months. But today, in the absorption of picturing a dozen different scenes, in all of which he was abjectly at her feet, those same members wandered from the beaten track.

Ere she was aware she was standing near one of the many granite quarries which studded the coast.

Looking down in its speckled depths she almost forgot her quarrel with Stanford. The immensity of it awed her, and involuntarily she repeated, "The sea is his and he made it, and his hands prepared the dry land."

"You'd better stand back, miss; they're going to blast." The voice of the Scotch foreman roused her.

Lois withdrew to a safe distance, but when the roar of the explosion had

echoed itself into silence and the cape breeze cleared the air of gunpowder, as if drawn by a spell, she returned to the vast pit. The monotonous tinging of hammer on stone had commenced. Five workmen, their faces bronzed under fair hair, raised pale blue eyes to look curiously at the slight figure in its summer dainties.

Suddenly Lois became aware that the foreman was waving his arms to her wildly across the chasm. At the same moment a sickening, dizzy sensation, as though the very foundations of the earth were giving way, went through her. Half a dozen hoarse shouts of warning were hurled at her in Finnish, while one workman, with more command of the English language, yelled, "Look out, la-ady!"

One wild, upward glance she gave as she realized that the whole mass of earth and granite upon which she stood was separating—slinking! Her feet groped wildly for firmer footing—and missed it. A darkness that was as the pall of coming death settled before her

eyes. In a voice so hoarse that it did not seem like her own, the name upon which in our extremity we involuntarily call came shudderingly from her lips.

Then, like a streak of light, a white face with square locked jaws showed near her own, a man's hand clutched and held her. There was a breathless moment when they both hung over the quarry lip, Stanford with his right arm twisted in a derrick chain, while the mass of stone and earth crashed and thundered its way to the 100-foot depth below.

A quick motion of the foreman's arms to the engineer in his ash-powdered hut and the derrick swung around, landing Stanford and the girl he held on a solid mass of granite.

Weak and shuddering she stood with her in his sheltering arm.

"The men!" she breathed, "oh, the men at the bottom!"

"Dear, tender heart!" Stanford patted her shoulder reassuringly. "They're all right; they understood the fore-

man's signal, which you did not, and jumped clear. Every movement of his hand means something to them."

Through the sweet tangle of rose and berry bushes they made their way slowly home when Lois felt steady enough to walk.

"This is the second time in one day that you have saved my life." Her lip quivered, dark shadows lay under the eyes which she raised to his.

"Which proves that it would be far safer in my keeping than in your own," Stanford said quickly.

The girl's head drooped.

"Doesn't it, sweetheart?"

For answer her eyes went from his right arm to his face and back again. Stanford never had been slow to take a hint; like a flash the arm went round her and drew her close.

"But you said you did not want—"

"But I did! And there is no reason now except that I do. Darling, this is the third time—the charm which must win me my wife!"—(Seattle Times.)

Some Odd Incidents Found in the News

GOING TO THE ARCTIC IN AN AUTOMOBILE.

A Boston Man's Interesting Journey Progresses Toward the Circle.

New York, Aug. 29.—A cablegram dated Gefle, August 9, has been received by the Herald from Mr. Charles J. Glidden. It read:

"Latitude 60 degrees. Hope to cross the circle in eight days."

This would indicate that Mr. Glidden had overcome all obstacles and was progressing finely in his automobile trip to cross the Arctic circle. Gefle is a fortified seaport, Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, at the mouth of the Gefle river, 100 miles north-northwest of Stockholm.

When Mr. Glidden left Boston he expected to get within the 62nd degree. Since then, however, he has changed his plans, and figured that by traveling the route he is now on he will be able to cross the circle.

Charles J. Glidden, with his wife and daughter, sailed from Boston in June for England, where he began his trip "farthest north" with a schedule that called for 4,400 miles to be traveled in 45 days. The route was circuitous at the start, taking in England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Glidden began his journey in a Napier automobile after witnessing the international cup race in Ireland. He left London for the trip north to Scotland on July 20. From Edinburgh he crossed by steamer to Christianland, Norway. From there he crossed to Denmark, and left Copenhagen on July 29.

After crossing the Arctic circle he plans to return via Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, France and England, and thence by steamer to America.

MISSOURI'S EXHIBIT AT THE BIG FAIR.

Every Building With Its Students and Teachers to Be Pictured.

Jefferson City, Aug. 29.—An interesting feature of the Missouri educational display to be made at the St. Louis World's fair will be the photographs of every school building in the state, with the teachers and pupils grouped about them. There will be 10,000 of these photographs, and aside from its forming a unique feature of the exhibit it will be the first time such a thing has been done in the history of the world.

Commissioner Harris of Washington, D. C., who has been informed of this feature of the display, declares it will furnish the most unique educational exhibit ever undertaken.

A conference was held here today by the following officials and educators, who have the exhibit in charge: Judge J. H. Hawthorne, a member of the State fair commission; J. B. Buchanan of Sedalia, superintendent of the Missouri educational exhibit to be made at the fair; Walter Williams, representing the state university at Columbia; E. B. Craighead, president of the State Normal school at Warrensburg; John R. Kirk, president of the State Normal school at Kirksville; W. S. Dermott, president of State Normal school at Cape Girardeau; I. N. Ewald of the Missouri Valley college at Marshall, and other prominent educators.

It was determined that the exhibit should be made as a unit, that is, the display of the work of the rural, primary and secondary schools, the colleges, normal schools and the State Normal school. The negro school exhibit will be separate. This is for the purpose of showing a better advantage what the state has done for the education of the negro.

A HOLIDAY FOR SAVING A LIFE.

Ten-Year-Old Boy's Reward for Snatching a Baby From the Engine Wheels.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—Little Wilbur Ellis's grandmother rewarded him for his heroism in saving Elinor Turton, a 14-month-old infant, from beneath the wheels of a freight train by taking him to Pitman, N. J., for a holiday.

When the 10-year-old hero, who has talked more about Pitman Grove and his promised holiday than he did of his feat of bravery.

The chance to show the stuff he was made of came unexpectedly to Wilbur Ellis, who was on duty at the Fifth street crossing of the West Jersey & Seashore railroad in Camden. Wilbur Ellis, Samuel Turton, Elinor's 9-year-old brother, and some other boys were playing ball in a near-by lot. Sammy was at the bat and his club was in the air when the train came along.

When the train was about 100 feet away, the engineer frantically tried to stop the unwieldy train, and a brakeman, standing on the top of the first box car, leaped from the moving train and sped around to the front of the engine, intending to grab the child.

But Wilbur Ellis was there first, and did what the brakeman could hardly have done. The boy grasped the baby by the arm and threw her from the track just two or three seconds before the engine rumbled over the spot.

NEW EPIGRAMS BY GEORGE ADE.

"Claim Everything Till Last Precinct Is in and Then Holler 'Fraud.'"

Chicago, Aug. 29.—George Ade's new comedy, "The County Chairman," is in rehearsal by Macklyn Arbuckle, has many witty epigrams of which the following are samples:

Even schoolma'ams are human. They have been known to love.

About the time a man goes into politics his wife starts to keep 'n boarders.

Some men are so busy regulatin' the government they ain't got any time to do chores.

It's wrong to make a man do a woman's work such as splittin' wood.

When Desney comes along and taps a man on the shoulder and says: "Tag, you're it," it's no time for poor, weak mortals to interfere.

General Sherman said "War is hell." That's because he never was in politics.

5-cent cigars and other paraphernalia of government by the people.

There are two kinds of cigars, campaign cigars and those that you smoke.

A woman hates to come right out and say "Yes."

He says he is my friend and yet he wants to land me in Congress.

A politician can't fight with boxing gloves when the other fellow is using a meat ax.

A candidate's job is to lay low and follow instructions.

The man who sits under a shade tree and talks politics always wants to protect American labor.

Every candidate believes in high wages for the workman and low prices for the consumer.

Every man needs about two women to look after him.

All's fair in love, war and politics. The torch of liberty ought to be represented by a 5-cent cigar.

The day after election people don't ask "Did you make a clean and dignified contest?" The only question is, "Did you win?"

Claim everything till the last precinct is in and then holler "Fraud."

It's the same in love as in politics, wait for the last precinct.

The worst thing about a man who can be bought is that he won't stay bought.

A GIRL GETS \$1,000 FOR SAVING LIFE.

A Yellowstone Park Girl Knows How to Use Rifle.

Salt Lake, Aug. 29.—Because she knows how to use a rifle and is a brave girl, little Helen Johnson, daughter of a rancher living in Montana near the Yellowstone park line, has saved the life of a woman tourist and has been made \$1,000 richer.

Mrs. G. H. Sanderson of San Francisco, in company with her husband, had been doing the park, and yesterday met with an accident which transformed Miss Johnson into a heroine. While walking in a deep canon at the western edge of the park, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson were attacked by a bear. Mr. Sanderson, being unarmed and a cripple, was unable to help his wife, and so climbed into a tree.

The woman was speedily overtaken by the bear and knocked senseless. Walking over to where she lay, the bear was beginning to sink his claws into her tender flesh when a rifle shot rang out and the bear fled.

With a snarl of pain, turned to face the enemy, Mrs. Sanderson, by this time partially recovered, rolled out of reach of the animal, which, wounded in the front legs, was unable to follow her. A moment later a second shot was heard and the bear dropped with a bullet in his head. While Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson were wondering where the shots came from, Helen Johnson appeared.

"I was sitting up on that rock," said the girl, pointing to a rag far up the canon, "when I saw the bear attack you, so I knew I had not time to reach you, so I took a chance and fired from where I was. I'm considered a good shot, and I think I did the business."

Mrs. Sanderson went to the home of the State Normal school at Warrensburg. John R. Kirk, president of the State Normal school at Kirksville, W. S. Dermott, president of State Normal school at Cape Girardeau, I. N. Ewald of the Missouri Valley college at Marshall, and other prominent educators.

It was determined that the exhibit should be made as a unit, that is, the display of the work of the rural, primary and secondary schools, the colleges, normal schools and the State Normal school. The negro school exhibit will be separate. This is for the purpose of showing a better advantage what the state has done for the education of the negro.

A conference was held here today by the following officials and educators, who have the exhibit in charge: Judge J. H. Hawthorne, a member of the State fair commission; J. B. Buchanan of Sedalia, superintendent of the Missouri educational exhibit to be made at the fair; Walter Williams, representing the state university at Columbia; E. B. Craighead, president of the State Normal school at Warrensburg; John R. Kirk, president of the State Normal school at Kirksville; W. S. Dermott, president of State Normal school at Cape Girardeau; I. N. Ewald of the Missouri Valley college at Marshall, and other prominent educators.

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THOUGHT THERE WAS A MAN UNDER THE BED.

Neglect of a Feminine Precaution Causes Trouble in Summer Hotel.

New York, Aug. 29.—Two young women guests of the Colonnade hotel, at Rockefeller center, were awakened at 2 o'clock in the morning by a sound as of someone breathing heavily under the bed.

The women got up right away and had a look under the bed. They opened the door, and running across the hall, timidly knocked on the door of a gallant married man they knew, and told him there was a man under their bed.

The married man, much embarrassed, but courageous, went into the room of the young women, looked under the bed and saw a dark object close to the wall. The man dragged the intruder out. The young women looked foolish as they recognized the little pug dog belonging to Mr. Blum, the proprietor of the hotel.

HETTY GREEN WILL TAKE NO VACATION.

New York's Richest Woman Finds no Joy in Anything but Work.

New York, Aug. 29.—A full account of the summer vacations of Hetty Green can be crowded into one of the papers in the current literature. "Nothing doing," would tell the story.

Mrs. Green isn't, would tell the story. She finds that she can preserve her health and get plenty of satisfaction out of life by attending strictly to business.

She comes over from her Jersey cottage every day and lies to the big Broadway bank, where she has, desk room. There she is to be found during business hours every day, attending to the details that go with the management of her vast fortune.

She has been assembled to the amount of millions. Sometimes she has a few lawsuits, by way of diversion, but she has not indulged her fancy in that regard this year.

The only fuss she has had was with the Jersey City authorities, who insisted that she pay a license on her dog. Mrs. Green maneuvered for a week or more to keep beyond the reach of the tax gatherer, but finally surrendered.

LOVE FOUND A WAY TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES.

Required a Large Amount of Smooth- ing Out Before License Was Obtained.

Ogden, Aug. 29.—An instance of where the course of true love required an extraordinary amount of smoothing out before the county clerk's office in Ogden, yesterday, but as is usual in such cases love found a way and the young couple departed with the coveted marriage license.

Charles Beus, aged 23, of Hooper, and Miss Laura S. Dieu, aged 17, were the lovers in the case. The girl being under age required the signature of parent or guardian. Now the parents reside in far away Belgium, but the couple were not deterred.

They had provided a document for just such an emergency. They had an affidavit worded in the ponderous diction of a French notary and signed by the parents of Miss Dieu making affidavit that they were willing for her to become the wife of Mr. Beus. As the affidavit was not acknowledged before the United States consul and failed to conform in many other respects to the requirements it could not be accepted.

However, investigation during the day revealed that Mr. Beus, the prospective father-in-law, of the maid, had become sponsor for her when she landed in this country and had obligated himself that she should never become a pauper charge on the community.

The papers were drawn petitioning the judge of the district court for the appointment of James Beus as guardian of the girl. Time and other formalities were waived and in the absence of Judge Rolapp, the necessary orders making Beus the guardian and accepting as bonds, men Charles R. Beus, the prospective husband and James W. Arave. The guardian promptly gave his consent for the issuance of the license and the same day the young couple were married.

Next the couple will marry in Salt Lake and with the tying of the knot the responsibility of the guardian will end. Mr. Beus will then become the father-in-law of his wife.

"NATURE MEN" LATEST OF GERMANY'S CULTS.

Live in Huts and Wear Their Hair Down Their Backs, While Wo- men Dress in One Garment.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—A new philosophy of life has been preached in Germany. Its apostle is Gustav Nagel and he and his disciples call themselves "Nature men."

Nagel was only discovered a short time ago living in a suburb of Berlin in a mud hut in a rough garden. His only clothing was a loincloth. Exposed to the air and sun had tanned his body a deep brown color. He was arrested when found and punished by some days' confinement, but the law is powerless to deal with him and he set up as a prophet.

His disciples were returned to him a colony of 50 of these lunatics is expected in Arendsee alone.

Nagel and Konhauser are actively corresponding with disciples in other parts of the country with regard to establishing colonies.

All wear a simple Adamite costume. Men Konhauser and two other "Nature women" wear a single short tunic. They decline to have their hair cut. Nagel's hair is half way down his back in thick tangles. Nagel, however, is a good deal of the modern in him. Opposite his hut is an automatic postcard distributor with Nagel's photograph and an epitome of his philosophy of life.

PERSISTENT ADVERTISER GETS A HELPMATE.

A St. Louis Man Finds a Wife After a Long Search.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—The third time was a charm for Rudolph Meyer. He was successfully married last night on the occasion of his third attempt at matrimony. The bride was Emma Studebaker, of 1608 South Seventh street, met her affinity through an "ad" which the wife-seeker inserted almost daily in a newspaper for several months.

The excitement of the celebration reached its height when the wedding ceremony came for the guests to kiss the bride and bridegroom.

The modest Meyer was "Hobsonized" by every woman in the room. Several of the shy maidens were rushed along by their friends and Rudolph was obliged to perform the obligatory operation himself.

On the other side of the room the pretty bride was coming in for an equal amount of attention—voluntary on the part of her more forward friends.

For awhile before the nuptial service it seemed that the marriage of Rudolph Meyer would be indefinitely postponed for the third time, because of the non-appearance of that gentleman himself. The wedding was to be in Trinity Lutheran church at 8 o'clock, but when the time arrived Rudolph did not appear. Miss Studebaker began to grow doubtful concerning the certainty of marriages that owed their origin to advertisements.

PEEK-A-BOO WAISTS IN KANSAS CITY.

They Are Tabooed Not on Moral but on Physical Grounds.

Kansas City, Aug. 29.—"Peek-a-boo" waists and open work stockings are now in great disfavor. The fair sex in the fashionable Hyde park section of Kansas City. It is not that beauty has grown any more modest in the display of its charms but it is all due to an invention by the frisky and pestiferous little flea.

The Kansas City flea gets in its deadly work on the fair and the plain, the slim and the fat alike, but it seems to prefer, a nice, soft, lovely society girl to any man that ever walked. Hence it is that the shrug polka in Hyde Park society has now covered an idea of chilly demeanor. Neither do the

fidgets make one think there that one stayed too long.

To see a pretty girl wince and surreptitiously wiggle one foot over her other ankle or cross her legs and sway back and forth means only that she has had another "bite." If she suddenly slaps the region of her heart it is not a signal that she is beating wildly in her breast. On the contrary, it only signals that the frisky flea has penetrated the filmy net or lace of the "peek-a-boo" and has raised a little bump that will irritate for hours to come.

A sudden slap on the arm is not now indicative of wrath or ill humor, but simply means an heroic effort to do to the death a torturer too small to be seen, which has wandered up to the loveliest spot on the body and is now on a bit of anatomy hard to get at. For the beasts have seemingly formed an alliance and agreed always to attack where the capture is most awkward or impossible.

A VERY ANCIENT BRITISH TENNIS COURT.

It Is at Hampton Court Palace and Henry VIII Played There.

London, Aug. 28.—Few if any of the many Americans who visit Hampton Court palace every year see the famous tennis court there, and they miss the important thing with consideration, for the historic green grass court, the Royal Tennis club, of which Edward VII has just become "patron," is an interesting part of this former abode of English kings.

The tennis court is the oldest in England and nearly all modern covered courts are modeled from it. Henry VIII, who spent much of the time when he wasn't getting married in playing tennis, built the court and enjoyed many a game there. Twenty years ago all the important English tennis matches were held on the grass court.

Of course to Americans Hampton Court palace, with its romantic history, in which Henry, Anne Boleyn and Cardinal Wolsey all are mixed up, always has a fascination. But English folk sent it to the sovereign who occupied the royal residence last when Hampton court became the scene of a most mysterious ghost story. The shade of Anne Boleyn was said to have manifested itself. A painter who was copying the antique tapestries in the old banquet hall and the great hall, and the old royal residence last when Hampton court became the scene of a most mysterious ghost story.

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HER "MAMMY" WAS AT HER WEDDING.

Neglect of a Feminine Precaution Causes Trouble in Sum- mer Hotel.

St. Louis, Aug. 29.—In accordance with a promise made many years ago, Miss Mamie Stacey invited her old negro nurse, who had cared for her in childhood, to be one of the three witnesses to her marriage ceremony. She was married to Rufus H. Caldwell. The old "mammy" is from Mississippi, where she has been in the service of the family for many years. The ceremony was performed at Clayton by Justice Campbell. Mr. Caldwell is from Nashville, Tenn.

HAS A DEADLY ODOR.

A Flower in Southern California That is to Be Avoided.

A tree hitherto unknown to botanists was recently discovered in a mountain canon in a spur of the San Jacinto mountains in California, down near the Mexican line. It was discovered by a party of prospectors who penetrated the canon in search of water. A branch of the tree and its blossoms were taken to Chicago for classification, but it is unknown to botanists in this city.

The leaves of the tree resemble in size and shape the fig leaf, but they are of a vivid purple color, and the under side of the leaf is thickly covered with stiff hairs, which stand out from the leaf fully half an inch. These hairs are sharp and thorn-like and easily penetrate the skin, and when they do so they are poisonous, causing swelling and much pain.

The blossoms are as peculiar as the branches and leaves. They are of a rusty red color and are about two inches in diameter. In shape they are a very good representative of the tarantula. There is a huge hairy bulb, in shape resembling the abdomen of the poisonous spider, and from the bulb several stamens, corresponding to the legs of the tarantula, project.

The most peculiar feature of the plant, however, remains to be told. Whenever one approaches the plant, or when the wind agitates the branches of the tree, the flowers give off an abundance of perfume, sickening and deadly. The perfume has the quality of chloroform and a few inhalations of the odor produce unconsciousness. The prospectors who made the discovery of the plant were rendered insensible upon approaching the tree to examine it.

As the plant seems to have no botanical name, two names have been suggested by the qualities of the plant itself. One is tarantula plant, the other chloroform tree.

BURNING CHARCOAL.

Carried by Natives of Kashmir, It Causes an Epidemic of Cancer.

Jonathan Hutchinson, during his recent trip to India, made some interesting observations on disease, and he comments upon them in his usual interesting way. In "The Polyclinic" for May appears an editorial on the cause of cancer, which, by mistake, was put in Mr. Hutchinson's pen, for it has all the earmarks of his style and of his turn of thought. The writer of the editorial calls attention to a peculiar form of cancer that prevails in Kashmir—the "Vale of Cashmere" of the poets. The disease is called an epithelioma, which is not peculiar to an historical sense, but is merely of peculiar origin. The site of the growth is either the abdomen or the inside of the thigh. Of twenty cases reported by Emble as long ago as 1840, four were in females and sixteen in males.

Dr. Emble attributed the disease to a curious local custom of the inhabitants of Kashmir. It seems that Kashmir (which is an elevated valley among high mountains), has a severe winter climate, and the natives carry what is called kangri.

This is a small brazier, filled with burning charcoal, and is carried underneath the clothing. It is of earthenware, protected by a wickerwork. When the bearer is sitting, the kangri is placed on the abdomen, but when sitting it is placed between the thighs. In Kashmir no man, woman or child thinks it possible to be comfortable in winter without a kangri under the clothes. Another writer has described the kangri as a "reference is made to it in the British encyclopedia."

Recently some valuable additions to our knowledge of kangri cancer have been made by Dr. Neve, the head of the mission at Srinagar. He has found that the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent repeated burns from the kangri—as the cause of the disease. In this respect the kangri cancer differs from the cancer of the skin, which is caused by the action of the disease is common, for he refers to nearly 60 cases. These cases point indubitably to local irritation—frequent

Exposure of Dark and Devious Methods

INDIAN TERRITORY GRAFTS AND GRAFTERS

Hitchcock's Prompt and Vigorous Action

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—Among the wild-cat investments which have recently been offered to the easterner of small means, who has always a pipe dream of getting rich quick by buying five dollars' worth of stock in a concern with headquarters on the other side of the world, have been numerous Indian land purchases.

They have appeared so boldly and with such prominent names on the prospectus that they have excited curiosity in a quarter from which interest is not desired. One result is that a report has come out over the signature of Special Agent Brosious dealing with the irregularities in the Indian Territory. The report mentions members of the Dawes commission and of other branches of the government as leaders in the companies under suspicion.

The methods of these concerns are dark and devious, the favorite procedure being to lease lands from the Indians for five years, which is the limit allowed by the law, and then induce them to sign an agreement for the sale of the land at a nominal price, say 25 or 75 cents an acre. The land is afterwards sold to trust companies at \$1 to \$2.50 an acre.

Mr. Brosious declares that in investigating the affairs of the Delaware and Cherokee, the Dawes commission kept in view the interests of certain parties anxious to secure leases. The Tribal Development company of Tishomingo, Indian territory, comes in for a fuller anathema than any other because of the number of government officials who are directors or officials in it. Guy P. Cobb, who at the time of the company's organization was internal revenue inspector for the territory, is the largest stockholder, and District Attorney Soper is vice president. Quite a number of other firms are mentioned and district attorneys, internal revenue officers and Indian inspectors lend brilliancy to the list of officers.

RELATIONS ARE HARMONIOUS.

The report of Mr. Brosious was not, as has been stated, made at the request of the president. Contrary to rumor, there is no lack of confidence on the part of Mr. Roosevelt in the secretary of the interior in the conduct of the Indian territory and Oklahoma affairs. The relations between the president and the secretary were never better; the president is fully aware of everything which has been done, is now being done and with all plans for the future. These latter not only meet his entire approval, but he has been most insistent that the secretary should carry on his crusade against fraud in these two territories. No formal or specific charges

have been filed with the president against the secretary which have not been immediately placed in the latter's hands without other comment than a mere reference from the president's office.

The most serious charge made in print against Mr. Hitchcock is to the effect that the large sum of money realized from the sale of lots in the Kiowa reservation two years ago has been deposited with a trust company in which the secretary is a stockholder. This statement is utterly and maliciously false, for, according to the secretary himself, the money is on deposit in the United States sub-treasury at St. Louis, and furthermore the secretary is not a stockholder in the company designated. For six months these charges have been known to the officials of the interior department, and the conduct of affairs in the Indian and Oklahoma territories has been undergoing a thorough and painstaking investigation. As a result, resignations and dismissals have been numerous, contracts have been annulled and many payments alleged to be due are withheld pending further knowledge of their origin.

ONLY SUPERVISORY POWER.

In the matter of leasing the lands of the Indians the interior department possesses only a supervisory power. The Indians are free to act for themselves in this particular, and only where complaint of fraud is made does the government step in. The supervisory power has been strained to its utmost legal limit in the protection of the Indians.

The delay in securing water for some of the new towns has arisen from attempts on the part of local parties to secure the adoption of imperfect plans and fraudulent contracts. To prevent these towns from being robbed engineers from the geological survey have been sent to the territories and are now completing designs for practical and honest water service.

Secretary Hitchcock's campaign against grafting in Oklahoma and Indian Territory has made him hundreds of vindictive enemies whose efforts to impugn his motives, disturb his relations with President Roosevelt and embarrass the operations of his department are ably seconded by land attorneys and other speculators who have been blocked in their game to rob the government of millions of dollars in land and timber. These enemies are scattered from Boston to San Francisco and from Montana to the Rio Grande. President Roosevelt is thoroughly aware of the sources of opposition to the secretary and their attacks upon the latter are discredited before they are formulated.

The District of Columbia promises to become the mecca for the promotion and incorporation of companies. It has only recently dawned on the lawyers of Washington that they have a heretofore unsuspected gold mine in the new district code enacted into law by congress last winter. They are making hay before the unpleasant cloud of congressional appeal dampens the grass.

New Jersey and Delaware have for a long time secured the bulk of incorporation business, but even the extremely limited changes made by the authorities of these states seem heavy as compared with the expense now incurred in the District of Columbia by an ordinary incorporation. A banking company can now incorporate in the District of Columbia at a cost of about \$2.50 for fees, and there is no subsequent taxation upon the capital paid in.

An example of the way the district law operates was afforded a few days ago. A man arrived from Boston in the morning. He had his charter already prepared, went to a lawyer's office, where he and two members of the law firm were mentioned as the incorporators or board of trustees. The charter was filed, the fees amounted to \$2.50, the regular annual meeting of the board of trustees was held, and within half an hour after the charter was filed. At the meeting the two lawyers, in other words, the two resident trustees, presented their resignations, and as the law does not provide for filling such vacancies with residents, two Boston men were immediately elected to fill their places. The chief incorporator put his charter in his pocket, with the minutes of the first annual meeting, and took the 4 o'clock train for Boston, fully equipped to hang out a sign as a banking incorporation "organized under act of congress," which gives him practically the same status in the eyes of the public as a national bank. As far as the District of Columbia, the corporation and its charter have disappeared from the face of the earth. The law does not provide that an office shall be maintained in Washington, and beyond the \$2.50 in fees, the district receives no benefit whatever. The Washington lawyers are already beginning to reap quite a little harvest, and it is expected that as soon as the condition of affairs becomes generally known throughout the country, the district of Columbia will succeed New Jersey in the affections of those desiring to float a large capitalization on a ten-dollar bill.

THE GUNNISON SURVEY.

Probably the most dangerous, and at the same time the most interesting topographic surveying ever done by the

geological survey has recently been completed in connection with the Uncompahgre valley project in western Colorado.

The general survey of the valley was made last year by parties connected with the reclamation service, and the location for the head of a tunnel six miles long, to be constructed for the purpose of conducting the water into the Uncompahgre valley was selected. As a result, it became necessary to make a topographical survey of about 1,500 feet from the bottom of the Grand canon of the Gunnison river. The canon at the point selected is about 2,000 feet deep, the walls being sheer precipices. The water flows swiftly over huge boulders and through narrow gorges, and it is practically impossible to use boats. In order, therefore, to obtain the topography of this section it was necessary to descend into the canon down cliffs and through narrow fissures in four different places. Occasionally the going became so difficult that ropes were used to lower the operators down the walls. The work was done by I. W. McConnell, W. P. Edwards, R. H. Sargent and L. E. Foster, under the direction of A. L. Fellows, who has charge of the Gunnison project at present.

VALUE OF FILIPINO LABOR.

Not long ago Governor Taft, in an attempt to get at the value of Filipino labor, made inquiries of several large employers of native labor in the Philippines as to their success or non-success with the native laborers.

H. Krusi, vice president of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific company, who has the contract for the harbor improvements at Manila, assured the governor that he believed that Filipino labor could be successfully used. He stated that he was employing 1,000 natives, which would prove that his statement was based on experience rather than theory. But he goes on to state that the employment of Filipino labor is a business which Americans must learn before they attempt it. American foremen and mechanics must be used to teach the Filipinos how to work, and the only way to keep the latter in one's employ is to so arrange conditions that they will be more comfortable for the laborer than any home or wandering attraction. Homes must be provided for the men and their families, also schools for the children, and fiestas for everybody. Mr. Krusi opposes the introduction of Chinese labor as detrimental to the ultimate success of the Americans and the natives. Whether the Filipino laborer can ever be imported into the United States is an unsettled problem.

Great El Paso Drainage Tunnel Is Completed

THE El Paso drainage tunnel is an accomplished fact. Today the final shot will be put in which will connect the two headings and open the tunnel from end to end.

After seven months of incessant labor this bore has at last been completed and the mines of the entire east end of the district will be relieved of their accumulation of water.

The inception and driving of this tunnel is one of the most interesting bits of history in connection with the Cripple Creek camp.

For a number of years there has been a large flow of water in a number of mines, especially on Beacon hill, with growing depth. The problem became a more expensive and complicated one, and it was finally decided to call for expert advice. The mine owners consulted Professor Mudd of the University of Colorado, the superintendent of the El Paso company, Mr. Bainbridge insisted that a drainage tunnel was the only solution of the difficulty, and declared that if the mines were not unwatered they would have to be abandoned.

A company was formed to co-operate in the matter and the following amounts were subscribed to complete the bore:

Funds Subscribed.	
Frank F. Castello, for the Mary McKinney company	\$15,000
J. Arthur Connell for the Work M. & M. company	1,500
J. R. McKinnis, for the Moon Anchor company	1,500
F. J. Campbell, for the Anaconda company	4,000
Living Howbert, for the Anchor-Leland company	2,500
Sherwood Aldrich, for the Elkon Gold Mining company	15,000
Horace Granfield, for the C. K. & N. company	3,500
Sam S. Bernard, for the El Paso company	25,000
Frank G. Peck, for the Midget-Jack company	1,500
A. E. Carlton, for the Doctor-Jack Pot company	5,000

number of headings, two shafts were sunk, one 214 feet deep and the other 39 feet, the latter about 500 feet from the portal.

The total length is 5,233 feet. At this point the water to be drained out was held in check by a system of has employed an average of 70 men in this great undertaking.

tracked its entire length for the conveyance of waste rock.

territory drained.

Mr. Bainbridge, Chief Engineer Jaquith and all other authorities are these workings, but as the pressure is heavy it will be forced out in due time and thus permit the company to recover the large and rich bodies of

ing reporter for the Cripple Creek Times, who has kept careful record of this enterprise from its inception, says it is a safe estimate based upon calculation at a right angle and drift into the eruptives, a distance of about 100 feet. This, he thinks, will be about the limit. When the two bulkheads placed in a drift 150 feet northeast of the El

frequent changes of crews it can be accomplished without serious difficulty. There will be 27 men in the water. If the El Paso tunnel meets the expectations of its projectors it will be possible to interest sufficient capital to construct a longer and deeper bore. As now talked of it would be about four miles long and intersect the mines

never been any accurate data of the flow of water or the cost of pumping in the region described. The management will hereafter keep correct measurements of the water by the use of meters, and will, therefore, be able to compute the number of gallons per vertical foot and thereby enable it to figure the cost of pumping, against that of driving a deeper tunnel. Mr. Arkins and others think it safe to say that water will flow out of this tunnel for two or three years before it is all drained to that level.

Output of the Mines.

In conclusion it is no exaggeration to declare this enterprise one of the most important in its effect upon the district at large, if its influence upon the territory outlined above shall accord with the views of its promoters, that has never been undertaken there. From the beginning it has never been considered anything more than a measure for temporary relief. If it shall equal the hopes formed of it, it will probably not be very difficult to secure co-operation in the larger and deeper scheme, which will embrace mining and transportation as well as drainage, and enable the operation of all the mines to great depths and for an indefinite period.

It is agreed among all that Sherwood Aldrich of the Elkon, A. E. Carlton, S. S. Bernard, president of the El Paso company, Frank Castello of the Mary McKinney, J. R. McKinnis of the Moon Anchor, Frank G. Peck of the Midget and Irving Howbert of the Anchor-Leland, William Bainbridge, the superintendent, and the chief engineer, Mr. Jaquith, have all exerted themselves to the utmost in the vigorous prosecution of the great drainage tunnel, which is to accomplish so much for all concerned. It has been driven at a marvelous speed. Think of boring through over 5,000 feet of

being thus organized and having the requisite funds at command, little time was lost in perfecting the preliminaries. William Bainbridge was appointed superintendent and A. C. Jaquith chief engineer in charge.

Tunnel Begun.

The tunnel was begun January 25, 1903. Its portal or initial point is

bulkheads in the El Paso drifts. Part of the time the work has been prosecuted from six different headings. The driving has been constant from the outset by three shifts of eight hours each, day and night, Sundays and all holidays included—not even the Fourth of July was omitted. Mr. Bainbridge

confident that every shipping mine in the district excepting the Isabella and Victor, on the northeast slope of Bull hill, will be drained by this outlet. It will enable the Elkon to open its property to a depth of 940 feet. The water in this mine now stands between the eighth and seventh levels. It will take some time, however, to drain

the El Paso mine the tunnel will turn

entire property will be effectively drained. He is confident that it will not be necessary to prolong the tunnel clear through the Mary McKinney or Elkon because the water which now present outlet will prolong the active life of the district for about three years. I am told that there has been

intersection of Arequa gulch and Cripple creek, at an elevation of 8,786 feet, and about 250 feet below the level of the old Standard tunnel. For direction and the mines penetrated see diagram herewith. It was designed to connect with the bottom of the El Paso shaft at a depth of 800 feet. To expedite the work by furnishing a

ore exposed in the eighth and ninth levels.

Not an accident of any kind has occurred in the prosecution of this work, and no delay except one brief interval, caused by the injunction suit of the Grace Arthur company, whose claim the tunnel intersects.

William Arkins, until recently min-

1,000 feet deeper than that under present consideration. It would start on Cripple creek about half a mile above the forks of Cripple and Four Mile creeks, and be driven straight through the water course of Beacon hill. The present outlet will prolong the active life of the district for about three years. I am told that there has been

compact rock without break, hitch or accident in six months and 20 days! The contract price per foot was \$14. These people have accomplished all this for less than \$80,000, the amount originally subscribed. Taken all in all, it is a wonderful achievement, and the men engaged in it cannot be too highly commended.

Midland Terminal and F. & C. C. railway

C. M. McKinnis, for the U. S. Reduction & Refining company

Total

Officers and Directors.

A. E. Carlton, president of the First National bank of Cripple Creek.

PLAT SHOWING THE ROUTE OF THE DRAINAGE TUNNEL FOR THE CRIPPLE CREEK DRAINAGE DISTRICT, COMPLETED TODAY.

The largest amount of driving was accomplished in April, during which 8,977 feet was made. In July 7,652 feet, one heading having been driven 288 feet. During August the men have been averaging 23 feet per diem with three shifts.

The dimensions of this artificial water outlet are 4 1/2 x 7 feet. It has been

the tunnel intersects.

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STATE MINING NEWS

IDAHO SPRINGS PROPERTIES.

Frank C. Smith of Denver and partners are building a wagon road to the summit of Griffith mountain, where they will begin development work on the old Woodstock claim, the shaft of which is located on the crest of the hill. They will place a whim on the property for the present, and later will erect either a steam or electric plant.

The Woodstock has lain idle for the past ten years. It has produced some very high-grade ore, and there is a splendid showing in the shaft which is only a little over 100 feet in depth.

No work has been done since 1892 when the owner of the claim, Israel White, was killed in the shaft. He and another man were working the mine and were using an old geared windlass. White was riding up in the bucket when the gearing broke and slipped, and he was precipitated to the bottom, killing him instantly.

The Silver Gem and other lodes in the Independence and Idaho district have been transferred by S. A. Weston to P. J. Riorden, as representative of the Night Hawk Mining and Milling company, recently incorporated.

The smelting streak in the vein of the Gold Treasure has widened out to seven inches. A test made today showed 3.52 ounces gold and 63.0 ounces silver, a gross value of \$1,000. The vein is being run from the tunnel level, 200 feet in and has reached a depth of 70 feet. The vein at this place is from 5 to 6 feet wide, and besides the smelting, tests \$10.50 a ton cross. The high-grade has been found, presumably on the hanging wall, but it has been determined that the rock beyond this wall carries values. To satisfy himself Manager Andrew Anderson put a shot into what was supposed to be the hanging wall, and, instead of finding country rock beyond, assays show .32 ounce gold and 2.9 ounces silver, a value of \$7.70 per ton gross. How far this extends has not been ascertained, but it is expected until the real wall is found. Peter Hooper of Lamarville fame, has been appointed foreman.

J. R. Anderson of Pittsburgh arrived in the city Monday evening, and has been visiting the properties of the Pittsburg Consolidated, of which he is president.

At the Sun and Moon property some time has been spent during the month in retimbering the top of the shaft. They have also rebuilt the transformer house which was destroyed by an explosion of electricity on the night of the 28th of July. Of the three electric transformers one was saved, and a second one has been secured from W. E. Renshaw, manager of the Gem Consolidated. The new transformers have been put in place, and the compressors are again being driven by electric motors. Only the hoister is worked by steam, as was the case prior to the dynamiting. The output of the property for August will be about the same as July.

Manager Fred Wiley of the Chamberlain-Dillingham smelter says that the shipments for the month of August will be about the same as last month. They will be a little lower than last year.

The sale of the Turkey Creek group has finally been consummated. The Turkey Creek Gold Mining company has taken it over, and has organized for the development of the property. S. M. Elchinger is president of the new company, and James B. Pinkham secretary. Both reside in Chicago. The capital stock of the new company is fixed at \$200,000. The group consists of 10 claims, which are situated on the Williams Lewis of this city and H. A. Riedell & Co., of Colorado Springs. The purchase price is \$25,000.

This sale was reported about two months ago, but not until now has a contract been let to Jobe Whitford to drive the tunnel ahead 100 feet. No local manager has yet been appointed.

Before leaving for the east Thomas Mallahue closed a deal with L. McLean, the photographer, for the purchase of the R. C. claim on Soda creek, above the Coming Nation mine. Mr. McLean is president of the new company, in company with several friends, to thoroughly develop the claims with a tunnel. The property will be worked by a pool as a close corporation, no stock will be sold, and the showing on the surface indicates that much is to be expected when the vein is cut at a sufficient depth to penetrate the sulphide zone.

The Ocean Wave has been connected by an upraise from the tunnel to the lower level of the shaft, thus giving good ventilation. The property is operated by George Mason and associates.

The United States Marshal has attached the Lord Byron Mining and Milling company's property on behalf of the Merchants and Miners National bank of this city. The levy has been made on the Greenback and all other lodes of the company in the Coral Mining district. This is the outgrowth of a suit filed in the federal court at Denver a few weeks ago, in which two promissory notes signed by the mining company. Incidentally the endorser, Lieutenant Governor W. A. Haggott and Mayor George Riley, both of this city, were made parties to the suit, but the property of the company will amply cover the claim.

John and William Jones have resumed work on their group of claims a mile west of the town. In the first week's work they have opened up a body of mineralized quartz in the main adit. The adit will be driven ahead to reach a junction of the veins 150 feet ahead.

James Barton Adams, the well-known Denver poet, has returned to his home after a week's visit in this locality, enjoying fishing and looking after the Miners Gold Development company, of which he is interested. The property is located up Soda creek on what is known as Mineral mountain. The Nebraska tunnel has been run in on the vein about 35 feet, and while President Adams was here, a contract was let to drive it ahead another 100 feet. They have in contemplation about 500 additional feet of driving after this contract is completed, and it will probably all be done by contract. A new car and track has been purchased and is being put in place. J. D. Williamson is the secretary and local manager of the company. Mr. Adams expresses himself as being very favorably impressed with the Idaho Springs mining district.

A new 40-horse power steam hoister has been placed on the Gomer property in the place of the 12-horse power gasoline hoister which was used for some time. The Gomer Mining company is operating up Spring gulch.

A carload of smelting ore was shipped from the Pittsburg mine on Spring gulch last week, and the property has a 50-ton lot of concentrates at the Jack-

son mill. Tuesday the property closed down for a few days. A new 100-foot steel cable has been received at the property, which will be used in sinking the shaft to a greater depth.

J. D. Williamson, of the J. D. Williamson Investment company, of this city, has purchased a group of claims in the Gold Dirt district of J. J. Hoban. The group includes the Timothy and other lodes.

Attorney Joseph I. Coddington of this city has had charge of the operations of the Solid Muldoon property a short distance from Chicago creek. The shaft is about 100 feet deep, and it can be increased to an additional 200 feet will be driven. They have already a good showing in the third level, where drifts have been run about 100 feet in either direction.

The ore values are as high as \$78 in the smelting streak and there is a foot and a half of milling ore.—(Idaho Springs Mining Gazette.)

SOME EXPERIENCES OF A WORKING MINER.

I have on several occasions in the past given your readers the benefit of some of my experiences, gained in traveling around among the mines. Some of the things I have seen have been some amusing, but the most of them should not be done. If mining experience were all of one sort interest would be lost, and the miner would probably be inclined to find new and better ways of doing things, but there are all sorts of people mining nowadays, as it is a business of which one can acquire a complete knowledge in a very short time, at least some of those engaged in mining have told me, and so, evidently, they believe.

Not long since I heard a man say to another, "John, do you know, I have more money in that than anything else I know of, unless it is a government contract—but seriously, they tell me all you have to do is to go into the hills, hunt for a quiet place, and there you have the gold. You take this quartz—a kind of hard, white rock, you know—pound it up in an iron pot, and then wash it in the water, and there's your gold." I am going into mining, for I think I'll like it.

Now, this fellow was serious in what he said, and any one who knows anything about a mine can readily imagine the sort of miner he would make at the start. And yet, he might be lucky and strike it. A few years ago several farmers' boys located a lot of claims on the surface of the ground, and they picked up a quantity of flint, rich in gold, they picked up on the surface of the ground or dug up near the surface. Trained prospectors, mining engineers and men of science, the ground many times but had not noticed this ordinary rock. Half the battle is in luck, anyhow. At least, so it often seems.

A retired shoe merchant was a large holder of stock in a new mining enterprise. He had some slight knowledge of machinery and was selected by his associates for manager of the mine. The new manager came west, and in discussing the construction of a mill had an opportunity to show his knowledge of mechanics. The engineer suggested that it would be advisable to have a separate engine or wheel for the concentrators to insure steady and independent running. "Why, certainly," said Mr. Manager. "Why, certainly—just what I thought about." The engineer suggested that it would be an excellent idea to provide a separate engine for the feeders, too. We have plenty of money and intend to build this thing right. The engineer suggested that it would be a good idea to have a separate engine for the feeders, too. We have plenty of money and intend to build this thing right. The engineer suggested that it would be a good idea to have a separate engine for the feeders, too. We have plenty of money and intend to build this thing right.

An ambitious young superintendent had a mine on which he had had abundance of confidence and conceit, but a small stock of experience, managed the business under him in a manner that would call for an explanation about a mine. He had a small stock of experience, managed the business under him in a manner that would call for an explanation about a mine. He had a small stock of experience, managed the business under him in a manner that would call for an explanation about a mine.

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(fellow feeling for others who, like himself, suddenly find themselves managers of mines with no knowledge of the business.—(Mining and Scientific Press.)

BIG LEASE TAKEN ON THE ST. PAUL.

One of the most encouraging things that has happened or taken place to the management of this company is the fact that the six very best mining men in this district have taken a lease on the lower tunnel, which was being driven in on the Little Jack lode. These men, after thoroughly going over the property, expressed themselves as well pleased with the lay-out, and immediately signed a lease. The men who are interested in the lease are Mont Tong, manager of the famous Allende vein, Fred Miner, manager and vice president of the Commercial Men's property, the Haggart Bros., who are interested in the famous Haggart lease on the Colorado Central, Tom Guinella, Pat McCusker and Ellick Walsh, the last three men being interested in a great many other leases in and about the camp. All of these gentlemen firmly believe that the St. Paul property is simply the extension of the ore show at any time. The company sent up lumber, etc., on Tuesday, with which a large cabin and blacksmith shop will be built. Tom Guinella and the Haggart Bros. will probably be the ones to do the work in which they have taken the lease has been driven about 60 feet along the north wall, in the breast of which a streak of asphalt 8 or 10 inches in width was recently found. The vein is indicated by the Little Jack is on the same lode as the Colorado Central and Allende, as it was in these mines that the only asphalt ever found in the state was taken out. A large body of the ore is now being worked by the Haggart boys and Runkle when they drove their drift on the 100-foot level on the Allende, and from which they made those large shipments last winter.

With this force of men at the mine, the work for the ensuing year was mapped out. No changes were made in the official board, excepting in the absence of C. Runkle, Mont Tong was elected to fill the vacancy. The vice president, a company's outlook is very encouraging at this time, and if they are given the proper support in time they will open up one of the best pieces of property in the Argentine. The men who are now at the mine are the best of the district, and the work for the ensuing year was mapped out. No changes were made in the official board, excepting in the absence of C. Runkle, Mont Tong was elected to fill the vacancy. The vice president, a company's outlook is very encouraging at this time, and if they are given the proper support in time they will open up one of the best pieces of property in the Argentine.

It is a well-known fact that there is an increase in temperature as depth is attained below the earth's surface. Various rates of increase have been reported, but the most correct in the past. At one time it was reported to be 90 feet for each degree of increase in temperature. At another time, 60 feet was supposed to represent the average rate of increase. In the case of the Colorado Central mine, however, observations taken in deep mines in many widely separated regions show this increase to vary greatly in different regions, and in different mines in the same region. It also depends largely on the temperature at the surface when the test is made. The temperature in the lower levels of a deep mine, no matter how well ventilated, is nearly uniform, while the surface temperature varies from 40 degrees or more at different seasons of the year. In some mines there are conditions which make certain levels of the mine very hot, due to chemical action, and to boiling water, and to the fact that the mine is situated in a hot region, and to the fact that the mine is situated in a hot region, and to the fact that the mine is situated in a hot region.

Following are the rates of increase in some of the deepest shafts in the world:

Shaft	Depth, feet	Temperature, degrees
Calumet & Hecla, Lake Superior	4,500	22.7
Rancho Viejo, Nevada	2,500	82.0
Port Jackson borehole	2,500	82.0
New South Wales	2,225	80.0
Wheeling wells, Virginia	4,422	71.6
Dolomite mine, Cornwall	4,262	70.0
Schladbach borehole	5,734	65.0
Barusowitz borehole	6,573	62.1
Upper Silesia	6,573	62.1
Comstock lode, Nevada	2,230	82.0

In the case of the Calumet & Hecla mine, the Red Jacket shaft, the temperature at depth of 4,920 feet was 87.6 degrees, but after connection had been made with distant shafts the temperature was reduced to between 70 and 75 degrees F. In the Tamarack mine, adjoining the Calumet & Hecla, the temperature is about 80 degrees, but would undoubtedly be considerably higher if it were not for the fact that the mine is situated in a hot region, and to the fact that the mine is situated in a hot region, and to the fact that the mine is situated in a hot region.

Following are some temperatures in other Lake Superior mines, and the depths at which they were taken:

Shaft	Depth, feet	Temperature, degrees
Atlantic mine	907	70.7
Central mine	1,560	101.5
Conglomerate mine	617	85.0
Osceloa mine	290	76.5
Tamarack mine	2,240	110.7
Quincy mine	1,581	125.0

The variations among different mines are very noticeable and are due, no doubt, in large part to difference in ventilation. It is noted that those nearest the surface, where the temperature is the lowest, are the most productive, and those farthest away show the highest.—(Mining and Scientific Press.)

DENVER TUNNEL MAKING PROGRESS.

The Denver Tunnel company is steadily driving its transportation and drainage tunnel into Cliftenden mountain to cut the veins already discovered and worked on the surface.

These veins will be opened at depths varying from 500 to 1,200 feet, thus opening an immense area of stoping ground.

The Oregon vein is from 8 to 20 feet wide, carrying values of from \$5 to \$25 per ton. The Ben Hur owners have received assays up to \$35 per ton. The Ironides vein, with a three to four foot wide, carries values up to \$50.

The Denver group of veins has been shipped ore running over \$100 per ton, and there are many other properties considered nearly or quite as good as those mentioned above.

The Denver Tunnel company is the center of the Grand Island district, surrounded by mines and promising prospects. A large amount of develop-

ment work is being done in the district, eight crosscut veins being driven to cut veins that have already been opened up on the surface, and the ore tested.

Besides the veins of gold, also carry silver, lead and copper. The Denver Tunnel and directly in the line, a large iron dike that runs about 90 per cent iron.

The driving of this great tunnel, 3x8 feet, will drain the properties on Cliftenden mountain, and effect a saving of about 40 per cent in the cost of mining through the tunnel as compared with the old method of shaft mining, which saving should be a source of large profit to the stockholders.

Parties who have visited the property, seen the veins of ore, methods of working, plant of machinery, etc., say that those who wish a good investment honestly and conservatively managed, will do well to become interested in this enterprise.

There are good showings in many properties of this district that will produce, as others have produced, the gold of the Colorado Central and Allende, all you can bring, at the unvarying price of \$20.65 per ounce.

Think of it! In 1893 Colorado produced but \$7,000,000 of gold, while in 1894 the production was \$10,000,000. The production gained over 400 per cent and stood at \$29,408,540, thus putting Colorado at the head of the gold producing states of the Union.

The eastern investor should visit Colorado, climb the Rockies, and while here investigate the above enterprises, join it and make money.—(Eldora Record.)

FINE MICA DEPOSITS.

The hills of Boulder county are revealing new wonders every day, and new sources of wealth are being revealed. The last find is of an immense deposit of high-grade mica, of sufficient quantity and quality to pay for shipping. The deposit which is 20 feet wide and extends for nearly a mile was located last week by Joe Bruner and W. J. Korf, of Eldora.

It is situated on one of the spurs of the Snowy Range, known as Beach mountain, nine miles southwest of Eldora, and is a very perfect, even, and it improves with depth. It averages squares of 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, and some even larger.

We are confident from what we have learned from the discovery of this ore, that the mica deposit ever opened in Colorado.

LEADVILLE AND SILVER.

Mining men were very well pleased at the advance registered in the price of silver, which was 10 cents per ounce, a gain of over a year, and, naturally, those interested in mining are beginning to figure on the possibility of 60-cent silver. Low-grade ore that is unprofitable at 50 cents can begin to be moved at 60 cents, and the prospect of large mines like the Moyer, A. Y. and Minnie, Wolfstone and others there are enormous masses of ore blocked out that are now worthless. Each cent of increase in the price of silver means where it can be produced profitably, and the superintendent who watches the situation closely loses no time in moving this material the moment it reaches the profit-producing point.

The silver run today to the downtown iron mines, iron is now practically on the free list. The smelters treat the lower grades for nothing and the scale of charges advances with the increase in the amount of silver. But the prospect of resuming operations on the large tonnage of material heretofore worthless, and if shipments can be made large enough the profits are very large.

The Progressive Mining company is making occasional shipments of low-grade lead-silver ore from the main shaft, at the same time following a body of low-grade iron ore to the north. The iron is not pay, but assays have been made.

Shipments have ceased at the Canon temporarily. There is a congestion of ore at the Salda smelter, and for the time being it is necessary to check the heavy influx of material pouring into the smelter yards. The let-up is taken advantage of by Mike Sampson to do some needed repair work.

Alderman Hahnwaldt is at present carrying on prospect work in the Grayton shaft on Poverty flat. There is a lot of manganese iron in that property, but the market for this material is just now very slack.

It is reported that an effort will soon be made to resume operations on the Pilot Mining company's property in the same vicinity. The intention is to put down a crosscut and drill in order to test the formation. It is believed that conditions below the parting quartzite will be much the same as those discovered in the downtown area. Leadville, in fact, is a portion of the same.

Colonel James A. Shinn returned this week from a trip to the northwest in the interest of several companies, which are figuring on propositions in that section. In the meanwhile, however, Colonel Shinn has been in the city, and has in view several schemes which are likely to be of the greatest importance to the camp.

Captain O'Dwyer left last night for Mexico. He goes there in the interest of the New Jersey Zinc company, which controls large property in this section.

Captain O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that the mine production of the district at present is almost at its maximum. The production is divided about equally between the Burns, Kansas and foreign smelters. The Cherokee-Langon people have recently made some good contracts in this district.

Mr. Chauncey Gurner of Alma, has leased the Burns, Kansas, and Edna properties to the northwest of the old Champagne vein and on its strike, and will at once put a force of men to work. He expects to open more of the property, which made the Champagne famous.

Judge A. S. Blake is working a force of men on his property, and there is every indication that he will cut the New York and London veins.

The London has been set back in shipping on account of the smelter strike. Mr. Mike Brennan is negotiating with Leadville ore haulers to transport the ore from his Horseshoe property to the Burns smelter, and to the track. He has recently opened up a fine new body of ore in his Peppers prospect.—(Leadville Herald-Democrat.)

MINES AND MINING

PREPARING TO OPEN OTHER PROPERTIES IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 29.—At the El Paso mine work still continues in a most satisfactory manner and according to a statement made by Manager Bainbridge this morning, water will be flowing through the drainage tunnel by Wednesday of next week at the very least. When this large bore is completed the men who have been employed on the tunnel will be transferred, some to the El Paso mine and others will go to other properties, which it is reliably reported will be in operation by that time. Just how long it will take to drain the camp is variously estimated at from three months to one year.

Manager F. J. Campbell of the Vindicator mine said tonight:

"The only reason for stopping the pumps was that the board of directors considered that it was an unnecessary expense to keep the water out of the mine until such time as we are ready to resume work."

"The statement that the Vindicator will not work without union men is without any authority whatever from the management, and we desire to have it distinctly understood that in the future it will not be necessary to be a member of any union in order to obtain employment on the Vindicator mine."

Men who are organizing the Citizens alliance are working quietly to prevent any publicity of their movements until after the strike has been broken. It is said that a large number of business men of Cripple Creek have signified their intention to enroll themselves as members of this alliance, and it is expected that the coming week will see Vindicator giving it all the support they can ask from that end of the camp.

While the plans of the alliance cannot be positively learned it is known that one of its first moves will be to attack the boycott feature of the union and in all probability they will resort to the courts the coming week.

Trouble With Grocery Firm.

The executive committee of the district trades committee met in secret conference last night with Mosier and Harder, a local grocery and meat firm in reference to the discharge of a driver because he had refused to haul produce to the El Paso mine. The committee from the assembly asked that the driver be discharged, and the request was complied with and all negotiations were called off for the present. Another meeting will be held by the same parties next Tuesday evening when action will be taken on the matter. The firm said that the boycott feature of the union is the El Paso mine, but from present appearances it looks very much as if the matter will be dropped.

Two carloads of ore were billed out from the El Paso mine today to the Eagle sampler and Manager Franklin of the local mill expects to receive 10 or 12 more carloads from different companies before Monday, as Monday morning the mine is expected to resume operations. The sampler which was not in operation today.

Ready to Treat All Ore.

In talking over the present strike situation, President S. B. Hower of the Dorcas Mining and Milling company at Florence, said tonight:

"As it is now, there have been some misstatements made regarding the position of the Dorcas mill in the present situation. I, as president of the company, wish it definitely and distinctly understood that the Dorcas mill has never received or varied from the independent position it took at its inception, both regarding other mills and its employment of labor."

"We have paid the men good wages and they have always been satisfied with the wages paid and the treatment they have received, but we have never allowed or agreed to any dictation as to whom we should employ, nor to employ and will never do so; nor will we suffer any situation from anyone as to how we shall conduct our business. The Dorcas is now, and always has been, ready to receive ore from any source, and will continue to ship to us, notwithstanding any statement to the contrary."

"From this statement it can be seen that the Dorcas mill means to take ore from any source, and will continue to care to favor it and it may mean in the end that the Dorcas mill will be called unfair."

MINING NEWS OF TURET DISTRICT.

J. H. Hess and his associates will make another shipment from the Golden Israel this week.

The Mascot tunnel is 685 feet under cover and the vein continues to improve. The mine is now being worked by the Jasper shaft is between 307 and 310 feet deep. The rock is very hard and progress is necessarily quite slow.

The cross-cut in the Independence in the 90-foot level has disclosed six feet of solid ore, much of which is the high-grade copper.

Work is progressing in the Anaconda cross-cut. Dr. Bancroft is digging a well which will supply the property with water, and the mine will be able to handle the water.

Harry Cocking is sinking on the Full Moon, but the work is made quite difficult by the flow of water. He is assisted by his stepson, Edgar L. Patton.

On Thursday the work of excavating for the new shaft machinery will begin on the Gold Bug. The foundation of this plant will be seven feet higher than that of the old plant, and the machinery will stand at the rear of the shaft house. Mr. Heaton is expected here this week.

The cross-cut in the 600-foot level of the Vindicator has reached a distance of 14 feet and will probably be continued to the 500-foot level. The annual stockholders' meeting will be held on September 17, in Minneapolis, Minn. Manager J. J. New will attend that meeting and also a special meeting of the Chicago stockholders on September 17. The matter of a mill is under consideration and is progressing satisfactorily.—(Turret Gold Belt.)

ECLIPSE SHAFT HOUSE BURNED.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 29.—Tonight the Eclipse shaft house, owned by the Sunset-Eclipse Consolidated company, located on the north slope of Battle mountain, caught fire and in less than two hours it was a mass of ruins, with a loss of between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

At 10:30 p. m. a fire was noticed issuing from the windows and doors of the large shaft house and a very few minutes later the entire building was a mass of flames. People came from all directions and a great crowd congregated, but could do nothing to suppress the flames as no water was in reach. The flames spread in a very few minutes to the coal chute and to the long trestle of the Midland Terminal railway, which leads to the mine. In an

OTHER DIRECTION THE FLAMES SPREAD TO A SMALL POWER MAGAZINE ON THE DUMP WHICH CONTAINED NINE BOXES OF POWDER, OR 450 POUNDS. BY HEROIC WORK THE POWDER WAS CARRIED OUT BY STURDY MINERS AND PLACED IN A SAFE PLACE BEFORE ANY OF IT VAUGHN FIRED.

At a late hour the burning embers completely covered the site of the shaft house and it will be several hours before it will be learned how far the fire will burn down the shaft. It is not believed, however, that it will reach over 50 feet.

The Sunset-Eclipse property was equipped with two 90-horse-power boilers, a large six-drill air compressor and a large hoist good for 1,000 feet, with cable and cable, which machinery was installed about a year ago. The shaft house was about 60 by 60 feet in size and probably cost on the whole when new between \$35,000 and \$40,000.

The property was under lease to George Keener, late manager of the Mary McKinney property, he sub-leased it to several others.

Nothing can be learned as to the origin of the fire, but it is supposed to have started from live coals from the boilers as the largest mass of work this evening and banked their fires. A watchman is not employed on the property.

At 2 a. m. a Midland engine and track crew left this city for the scene of the fire and will make the necessary repairs to their track before morning so that it will not interfere with traffic on that line.

Mr. Keener, the lessee on the Eclipse property, was seen this morning at the city early this morning regarding the fire at the mine. He stated that the property as it now stands, and with the machinery and improvements, is worth all of \$20,000, perhaps \$5,000 of the amount being included as machinery.

A decided interest is being manifested by local capitalists in the new oil fields of southeastern Kansas and already several moneyed concerns are in the field. Yesterday the local office of the Colorado Securities company received the field statement from the pipe line department of the Prairie Oil and Gas company for the month of July which contains some interesting data on the rapid increase of production from the new oil fields. The report shows that the net run of the Prairie Oil and Gas company, which is the parent pipe line company of the district, was 4,919.1 barrels and by other companies 1,571.59, making a total of 6,390.69 for Neodesha, Buffalo and Thayer; for Chanute 34,481.85, Bartlesville 18,483.77, Peru, 2,133.64 and all other fields bringing the total up to 60,421.94 barrels.

The stock at wells connected with the pipe line of the Prairie company on July 31 was 58,356 barrels less the stock on hand, leaving a net production of 30,141 barrels on hand.

The daily average production of the Neodesha wells in July was 409 barrels; at Cherryville, 165; Chanute, 3,015; Bartlesville, 800; Peru, 213; and all other fields, 5,782 barrels every 24 hours from the entire district.

The report shows that in the eight districts named there was a decrease of 109 being completed during the month, 15 abandoned and 637 previously reported. The report further states there are 38 new wells drilling, and 26 new rigs up and building, and 26 rigs to drilling that number of new wells. The oil fields are making a steady gain and are marked for a big production this winter.

STEADY PAYER OF DIVIDENDS.

Five hundred and seventy dividend checks were mailed last night by Treas. urer John Jordan of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining company, representing the dividend of \$12,500 declared August 1 by the board of directors. The checks will be delivered to the stockholders tomorrow morning, the dividend being at the rate of one-half cent per share on the issued capital stock of 2,500,000 shares.

The disbursement marks the resumption of one of the oldest poles of the company which will be continued indefinitely, according to the statement of President S. B. Bernard. This official states that his company has been busily engaged for 18 months putting that new rig up and building, and 26 rigs to drilling that number of new wells. The oil fields are making a steady gain and are marked for a big production this winter.

SINK WROCKLOFF SHAFT TO DEPTH OF 1,000 FEET.

The Acacia Gold Mining company has accepted a two-year lease to develop the Wrocloff and Sharp on the old Wrocloff shaft of the Burns claim, and under the terms considerable development calculated to develop the property in a thorough manner is contemplated. The lessees obligate themselves to sink the main shaft, now 800 feet deep, to 1,000 feet within the life of the lease and to pay from 15 to 30 per cent on all ore shipped.

The shaft will be made 3 1/2 by 7 in the clear and for the present buckets alone will be used. The purpose of sinking the shaft is to open the Burns vein 200 feet deeper than it has ever been developed in this district and to greatly increase the output of the mine.

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driving drills, both ways in order to thoroughly explore the lead.

The lease dates from the termination of the Cripple Creek strike, although the lessees take possession of the ground immediately. The Wrocloff shaft is equipped with a good steam plant.

HERE IS THE COLUMBINE GIRL OF STRATTON PARK

IT HAS at last been learned who is the original of "The Columbine Girl," the picture which has delighted thousands of visitors to Stratton park.

She is Miss Glenore Dallenbach, of Champaign, Ill., and has been in Colorado Springs since June 16. While here she resided at 1728 North Nevada avenue, with Mrs. C. F. Hamilton and family, also from Champaign.

Miss Dallenbach is one of the most beautiful young women of her native state, and when H. H. Buckwalter, the man who takes the photographs for the moving pictures, saw her, he at once requested her to pose for him. She did so, and "The Columbine Girl" was the final result.

The first photograph was taken while Miss Dallenbach was on one of the flower excursions of the Colorado Midland railroad. She posed with a large bunch of Colorado columbines in her hands, and it was this bunch of flowers which gave Mr. Buckwalter the idea of the "He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not" picture which has been shown so often on the canvas at Stratton park.

Miss Dallenbach was induced to pluck the petals from a Colorado columbine, one by one, while the camera was trained upon her. The little boy, who appears soon after the petals of the flower have been plucked, is her brother. His entry into the scene was the result of an afterthought on the part of Mr. Buckwalter, who correctly guessed that the idea of so small a lover would awaken a great deal of applause.

AT STRATTON PARK.

The picture was then shown on the canvas at Stratton park. Its first appearance was greeted with applause, the equal of which has never been heard in this city.

The little fellow who played the part of the lover was a feature so unique, so original and so unexpected that encore after encore was received. And the beautiful girl from Illinois, the original of the photograph, sat in a seat in the audience and trembled, fearful lest she should be recognized. She heard comments on all sides, many persons saying: "I am sure I have seen that girl somewhere."

Several nights each week she visited the park, and each time she heard similar remarks. The newspapers, too, busied themselves, and "The Columbine Girl" soon became one of the mysteries of the season. The photograph was reproduced everywhere, and made a bigger hit than anything of its kind for years. The newspapers of Denver commented upon the photograph, and wondered



MISS GLENORE DALLENBACH
(The Columbine Girl.)

where the original could be found. All of this time Miss Dallenbach lived with her friends in this city, and almost wished she had not allowed herself to be photographed, so famous had the picture become.

A CLOSE SECRET.

At last she prepared to return to her home in Illinois. She congratulated herself upon the fact that, although she had been so thoughtless as to allow herself to be photographed by a moving picture machine, her identity had not been revealed, and none of her friends had recognized the photograph as that of herself. The newspapers, too, although they had spent considerable time and not a little money, had been unsuccessful in finding her out.

Then, too, she had been successful in eluding the importunities of quite a number of impressionable swains, who, having seen the picture of the wonderfully beautiful girl plucking the petals one by one as if saying "He loves me; he loves me not," would have striven to make her acquaintance. The beauty of "The Columbine Girl" is of the kind which stirs men's hearts, and of the sort which has, in times gone by, changed history.

She prepared to leave Colorado Springs on Thursday night of last week. Having eluded the curious who would fain see the original of the now famous picture, she thought herself safe from discovery. But she had overlooked one circumstance which led to the solving of the mystery.

THE "FRAT" PINS.

When the photograph was taken she wore two "frat" pins, the letters of which could not be read, but the shapes of them were plainly discernible. In a street costume her beauty was of a somewhat different type from that of "The Columbine Girl," but the pins remained unchanged. It was this which led to the discovery, and because of the schoolgirl symbols, she was recognized on the street, first from the similarity of the ornaments and next by her beautiful face. The original of the picture had been discovered, and it was then but little trouble to learn her name. She left this city the same night, but not before it had been settled beyond the shadow of a doubt that she was the girl who had posed for the photographer, while on the wildflower excursion.

Miss Dallenbach has returned to her home in Illinois, but she has left behind her a photograph which has caused thousands of hearts to beat faster with pleasure, and which has gone far to increase the popularity of the Colorado columbine as the emblem of the state. Among the views of Colorado which will, for years, be shown in all parts of the world, the "He loves me, he loves me not" picture of the Colorado columbine will always occupy a tender spot in the hearts of the spectators.

Stripped of His Clothing by Lightning's Flash

A BLINDING flash, a loud and sudden crack of thunder, a sensation as of someone striking you in the face, and then darkness and unconsciousness! That is how it feels to be struck by lightning. It is the way Art Bruer, a conductor for the Manitou and Pike's Peak road, who had his clothing torn from his body by lightning last week, describes the sensation.

Although Bruer's clothing was torn to shreds, his conductor's cap removed from his head, the fleece lining of his underwear set on fire, and a blue streak burned across his chest from shoulder to shoulder, he recovered consciousness a few minutes later and was able



PHOTOGRAPH OF BRUER'S COAT AFTER LIGHTNING FLASH.

ART. BRUER,
Cog road conductor.

to bring his train from the summit of Pike's Peak to the Cog Road depot at Manitou.

IN A NAVAJO.
There are no tailor shops or hand-me-down stores on the Peak, and

NO STATE FUNDS TO MEET APPROPRIATIONS.
World's Fair and Mute and Blind Institute, and Others Without Money.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Aug. 27.—State Auditor John Holmberg declared today that the state would be unable to pay appropriations, amounting to about \$400,000, made by the

ing his impromptu uniform. Bruer has recovered from the shock of the lightning. He was compelled to lay off duty for several days while recovering, and now the only inconvenience he suffers is the light pain from the blue streak left on his body by the electric fluid.

The incident was one of the most peculiar freaks of lightning on record.

Fourteenth general assembly. Among the appropriations are \$100,000 for the World's fair, \$50,000 for the Mute and Blind institute at Colorado Springs, \$15,000 for the Soldiers and Sailors home at Mont Vista, and an additional \$10,000 for repairs and improvements at that home; \$40,000 for the Agricultural college at Fort Collins, \$50,000 for the Greeley Normal school, \$40,000 for the university at Boulder, \$30,000 for the erection of a building at the State School of Mines, and other appropriations making a total of \$395,531.35. The auditor points out that the legis-

It has been known to perform strange antics, but never before has it stripped a man completely of his outer clothing, tossed his hat into the air, left an indelible stamp on his body, rendered him unconscious for a few minutes, and then left him almost unharmed, with no burns about him except a long thin

Bruer believes he was born lucky. In the present instance this was better than to have been born rich. The chances for a man's life being spared in such a case are so small as to be almost infinitesimal. At the time he was struck by the lightning he was standing on the step of the coach, holding the brass railing with both hands, preparing to give the signal for the train to start on its journey down the Peak. The passengers were all aboard, and everything was in readiness for the downward start.

Suddenly there was a blinding flash and a deafening crash of thunder. A blue streak of forked lightning shot across the Peak on its way from one cloud to another. En route it encountered the form of Bruer, and his body formed the circuit which shot the bolt into the top of Pike's Peak. After the passengers had recovered from their momentary fright they saw the insensible form of Bruer lying on the ground.

ONLY STUNNED.
They hastened to him to pick him up, as they supposed, dead, when, to their utter astonishment, he sat upright and looked bewilderingly about him. To inquiries he replied that he was not hurt, "only stunned," but one man discovered that the fleece underwear was burning. The fire was extinguished, and the Navajo blanket borrowed. The clothing which had been torn by the electricity was picked up and brought to Manitou. The accompanying photograph shows how it was treated by the experience.

It is said that lightning is much less dangerous on lofty mountains than in the plains, and this may have had a great deal to do with the marvelous escape of Bruer. At the same time he was struck, Superintendent W. J. Perry of the Kansas City, Springfield and Clinton railroad, was with a party of friends on Crystal mountain, near Florence. They distinctly saw the flash, and, an instant later were slightly stunned by another bolt. None of the party was injured.

lature made appropriation of \$200,000 in excess of the revenue that has been expected at that time. The state board of equalization made heavy cuts upon the assessments of railroads and the county assessors carried out their threats to meet any cut made by the state board of equalization and all this resulted in a reduction of the revenue by fully \$200,000, leaving a shortage of \$400,000. The auditor says that it has been intimated that the city and county of Denver and other counties that have not yet reported will have a large increase

over their assessment of last year. This, however, in the opinion of the auditor, would still leave a deficit of about \$300,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMER.
Bremen, Aug. 28.—The North German Lloyd steamer Neckar, which on Thursday burst her main steam supply pipes while off Terschelling on her way to Baltimore, Md., resulting in the fatal scalding of the third and fourth engineers and five stokers and the severe injury of two other stokers, returned to this port today for repairs.

LLEWELLYN ARRESTED ON ISLAND OF GUAM.

Man Charged with Murder in Denver Found After Four Years' Search.

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Aug. 27.—Word has been received in Denver that Wellington C. Llewellyn who, in 1899, murdered two policemen in this city, is under arrest on the island of Guam.

Llewellyn was a soldier stationed at Fort Logan. He came to Denver, got intoxicated and got into a row on Market street. In attempting to arrest him two policemen were shot and killed. Llewellyn made his escape and although not only the authorities of this city but the United States authorities as well were searching for the man, he was never located.

It seems from the news received here that within a month after the murders in Denver, Llewellyn enlisted in the Seventh cavalry and went to Cuba. He served three years with that regiment, and upon his discharge enlisted in the Seventh infantry, and was sent to the Philippines. Last May he deserted and was making his way back to the United States when he was recognized in Guam and placed under arrest as a deserter.

BRIDE'S AGE MAY CAUSE TROUBLE FOR THE GROOM.

He Swore She Was Over 18, but Her Father Said Only 17, and Had Last Swear Coming.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Aug. 27.—A complaint has been filed against Edward A. Nebbel on the charge of securing a marriage license by perjury. Nebbel was married Sunday to Miss Gertrude M. Rubb, of Gillett, and when taking out his license he swore his bride-to-be was over 18 years of age. The father of the girl says she is only 17, and today had Nebbel arrested. Nebbel gave bonds in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the preliminary hearing which will be held before Justice of the Peace Harrington Saturday.

YACHT RACE POSTPONED BECAUSE OF HIGH WINDS.

Next Race to Be on Monday and Attempts Will Be Made Daily Until the Contest Is Finished.

New York, Aug. 29.—The regatta committee of the New York Yacht club has decided that today's race between the Reliance and Shamrock III shall be postponed, owing to the high wind and heavy sea outside Sandy Hook. The decision was reached at a meeting held in the yacht club at 7 o'clock this morning, at which a dispatch was read from C. Oliver Iselin saying that at a meeting held on board the tender Sunbeam at Sandy Hook this morning it had been decided that in consequence of the prevailing gale no attempt should be made to race the yachts.

The committee of the New York Yacht club named Monday as the day for the next race. It was also decided to hold the races every day thereafter until the international contest is decided.

\$20,000 FIRE IN DENVER.

Denver, Aug. 27.—A fire in the Leonard & Montgomery building on Lawrence street near Seventeenth tonight did \$20,000 damage, divided between the owners of the building, the Colorado Saddlery company, the New York Wall Paper company and the Daniels & Fisher Store company.

The losses are all understood to have been covered by insurance. The police believe the fire was the work of a incendiary.

MEN TAKE OLD PLACES.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Aug. 27.—The Eagle sampler started work this morning. Operations were resumed with the old force with the exception of two men. No guards are employed at the mill and everything is moving along quietly and satisfactorily to the operators.

It is reported that several of the men who went to work this morning at the sampler are union men, or were before the strike, and they were met by a committee representing the federation who tried to dissuade them from complying with the request of the executive committee of the Mine Owners association, but the men were firm and went to work, saying they preferred their old places to being idle.

Mr. Franklin's Position.

The strike committee then went to Mr. Franklin, manager of the sampler, and tried to get him to call the men out, but he stated his position very forcibly, saying that he had notified all men formerly in his employ and expressed his willingness to pay union wages and to work his property in accordance with all the requirements which have heretofore existed.

The committee then stated that he was handling ore shipped from a mill which had been declared unfair; therefore he was resisting the policy of organized labor. Mr. Franklin replied that he felt the necessity of starting up for the reason that he had contracts with certain companies to treat their ores and he must fulfill these contracts.

The ore treated there this morning came from the El Paso and by 10 o'clock the last shovelful was unloaded from the cars and was going through the big crushers.

When Mr. Franklin was asked if he thought he would be able to run steady,

ly, he said he was not sure, but that he expected to treat all ore sent to him and that he had more on the way at this time.

Work on the El Paso mine and the drainage tunnel goes on in earnest. There is an abundance of men to do the work and Superintendent Bainbridge says they have applications for many more men than they need. The property is still being guarded by watchmen with Winchester and no trespassers are allowed.

At the Portland mine today another shift of probably 100 men was put to work and everything is very quiet at the Battle mountain bonanza. Mr. Burns stated this afternoon that he was quite satisfied over the resumption of operations and anticipates no further difficulties.

The Vindicator mine on Bull hill, will pull its pumps tonight and the mine will be allowed to fill up with water. This action is said to be due to the fact that the Hull City and Findley properties have failed to pay their share of the cost of pumping which serves to unwater all their properties concerned. The Golden Cycle, as well as the other properties named, will probably be flooded.

Unconfirmed Rumors.

There are rumors about other properties being started up, but nothing definite on the subject can be obtained from the Mine Owners association. Their object now seems to be to complete the drainage tunnel so that the drainage of the mines can commence. After that they will, according to the most authoritative reports, consider the starting up of other mines with the men who have applied to them for work.

The rumor that smaltop had broken out at the El Paso property and that two men were down with it is positively denied by Superintendent Bainbridge and the county health officer who made an examination today.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE AND THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN

THE POPULAR LINE TO COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, CRIPPLE CREEK, LEADVILLE, GLENWOOD SPRINGS, ASPEN, GRAND JUNCTION, SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN, BUTTE, HELENA, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE.

Reaches all the Principal Towns and Mining Camps in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

THE TOURIST'S FAVORITE ROUTE TO ALL MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

The Only Line Passing Through Salt Lake City Enroute to the Pacific Coast.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN DENVER AND
CRIPPLE CREEK LEADVILLE GLENWOOD SPRINGS GRAND JUNCTION LOS ANGELES
SALT LAKE CITY OGDEN PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO
DINING CARS Service a la Carte On all through trains.

E. T. JEFFERY, President, Denver, Colo.
J. M. HERBERT, Manager, Denver, Colo.
S. H. BARCOCK, Asst. Gen. Traffic Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.
RUSSELL HARRING, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.
A. & HUGHES, Gen. Traffic Mgr., Denver, Colo.
S. K. HOOPEE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Denver, Colo.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. W. L.* on every box 25c.
Seven Million Boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature.

OLD MINER'S STATEMENT

El Paso Mine Employee Addresses Strikers.

OBJECTS TO "SCAB" AS APPLIED TO MEN ON THAT MINE—NO NEW UNION ORGANIZED—QUIET ABOUT MINES.

Special to the Gazette.
Cripple Creek, Aug. 30.—Today has been one of the quietest since the strike was inaugurated in the district, absolutely nothing taking place. Neither side has taken any action whatever today and the third week opens with the situation just as far from a settlement as the day the miners were called out. With 3,500 men out of employment it is remarkable when it is said that in not a single instance has any disturbance been created.

There are numerous reports that a movement has been inaugurated among the dissatisfied union members to secure a charter for the new union from the American Federation of Labor in order that they may cut loose from the Western Federation of Miners without being branded as scabs. After persistent efforts these rumors cannot be corroborated.

To the official paper of the miners in regard to what is termed scabs and Scabville, meaning the El Paso mine and its employees, one of the old-time miners and a prominent politician of the camp, Mike C. Murphy, makes the following statement and requests that it be printed:

"To the Miners of the Cripple Creek District:—The undersigned wishes to say a few words to the miners of this district through your valuable paper. I have been rated a 'scab' from Scabville in the Victor Record, so wish to say that I am working on the El Paso mine and to ask the miners of this district if they know of any valid reason why they are not working also."

"I care nothing for what the pencil-pusher of the Record says, and have nothing to say to him, but to the men who pay the freight, I want to say that the El Paso mine was as fair before this trouble as the Portland is today, if the published report of the settlement between union or non-union men up to the time of this unfortunate affair of which no man knows the cause."

"I wish I could condense things as my countryman, Finnegan, does, but will be as brief as possible."

"The first I saw of the order out committee was at the time the men were ordered out of the drainage tunnel. I saw Mr. Kennish standing on the collar of the shaft giving the order to stop work, and for brevity it surpassed Finnegan."

"The 'stuff's' off, and the incident was closed and up to date I have failed to find anyone who could tell me why the 'stuff' was off."

"I ask the miners if they intended when they joined the union to give up all their rights to a few men who will come around and tell them the 'stuff's' off and they will quit work and not try to get employment again until the same committee comes to them and tells them the 'stuff's' on again."

"Will you ask why this is done?"

"Have you no voice in the matter where it means bread for your families?"

"Mr. Paul says there will be no suffering; they can feed all your families. Do you want your wives and children fed that way?"

"Well, gentlemen, being of an inquisitive mind, I asked why the 'stuff' was off and getting no satisfactory information, I went back to work, as I was convinced your leaders were a bunch of 'miners' who were mining the miners and when you are stopped out they will tell you the strike is ended, and they have gained a victory—a la Portland."

"Why didn't you boys get a vote on this thing? Does the union deny the right of ballot?"

"Now, the El Paso is declared unfair. Why is it unfair? Is it because the drainage tunnel was finished?"

"Place Mr. Moyer in Superintendent Bainbridge's place: Would he not have done the same as Mr. Bainbridge has done?"

"Let Mr. Moyer tell the public why we have this strike and what the demands of the union are. We are not children, even if we are not allowed to vote."

"In conclusion I want to say to you men who are the losers in this game that there will be a settlement some day, and this abuse of men who simply ask the right to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow will not make the settlement any easier, so you ought to muzzle that hired man of yours on the Record."

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